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VOL. XX NO. 220 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Adjournment Motion Talked Out In Assembly

MAHATMA'S RELEASE IS CERTAIN BELIEVE M. L. A.'s

Home Member On "Coercive" Methods Of Gandhi

RAJAH'S GRATITUDE FOR SAINT OF SABARMATI

Warns Govt. To Make Their Choice Wisely And Well

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The motion for adjournment of the Assembly was talked out.

In the course of the debate, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, leader of the House, announced: "opportunities will, no doubt, arise for Gandhi to put forward his point of view to try to effect a change of opinion which he hopes for. It must, however, be remembered that the change of opinion must be such as will fall within the terms of the Premier's announcement."

This is interpreated in the lobby circles to mean that Government has decided to release Mahatma Gandhi shortly.

(From Our Special Correspondent

The rumour current in political circles that Gandhiji would be released on the 24th instant immediately he commences his hunger-strike was confirmed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in the course of the debate on the adjournment motion.

He announced that Gandhiji would be given every opportunity to mobilize public opinion in favour of Joint Electorate for "Depressed" classes. The motion was talked out in accordance with eleventh hour decision of Nationalist party with which the Independents and few others were in agreement.

Mr. Ranga Iyer gave a good start though Mr. Haigh regarded his speech as full of emotion.

The President by calling upon Mr. M. C. Rajah, enabled the House to know the view of nominated representative of the "Depressed" classes which was for representation of this community through Joint Electorate with reservation of seats on population basis. Incidentally Mr. Rajah exposed how both Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan had changed their front from Joint Electorates to Separate Electorates at the second Round Table Conference. Every word of Mr. Rajah's speech was listened, particularly in Government benches.

GOVT. CAN'T TOLERATE GANDHI COERCION

The Home Member defended the communal award and asked the House whether any Government could allow its action to be influenced by "coercive" method of direct action like hunger-strike even though it might e from a high personality like Gandhiji's.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir attributed Dr. Ambedkar's stand for Separate Electorate to Gandhiji's refusal at the Round Table Conference for reservation of seats to "Depressed" classes.

At the same time he joined in the demand for the release of Gandhiji.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's speech almost at the conclusion of the debate was surprisingly moderate. He even regarded the representation of the "Depressed" Classes as a minor issue. The lobby impression is that Sir Hari Singh Gour is likely to be among the invitees to the third Round Table Conference.

The debate on the whole has created a good impression, especially as no one ventured to doubt the sincerity of Gandhiji and his determination to lay down his life for the "down-trodden Depressed Classes".

There was a general feeling that the responsibility for Gandhiji's life would depend on the agreement between Mr. M. C. Rajah and Dr. Ambedkar's schools of thought.

But when the Assembly rose with such excellent impression of the debate news was received that Dr. Ambedkar had decided to stick to Separate Electorates. This has only steeled the determination of Mr. M. C. Rajah who was complemented to-day for his magnificent speech, to work with undoubted and great influence of Gandhiji and help of Dr. Moonje o secure joint electorate with reservation of seats.

SARDA ACT OPPONENT'S THREAT.

Earlier in the day the Assembly was discussing the bill intended to exempt Brahmins from the operation of Sarda Act. Though Lady Willingdon came down especially to watch the debate she left a few minutes after hearing Pandit Sen's first speech. During this discussion, however, Mr. Krishnamachariar attacked Government and in the atmosphere prior to adjournment motion he went to the length of suggesting, "I would start hunger-strike if the Sarda Act is not repealed."

RANGA IYER MOVES ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Ranga Iyer moved that the House do now adjourn. He said: 'Lord Krishna had said that whenever virtues subside and vice prevails, I come down and help mankind'. We look upon Mahatma Gandhi as the incarnation of our God who has come down in obedience to the mandate of the Lord to help mankind (applause) and, to-day, very rightly and very nobly in obedience to the mandate of our Rishis and the faith of our Gods, the Mahatma has taken the duty of revolt against a decision which will split up our faith and our race, and pass a statutory condemnation on our religion. He has taken a vow to resist that decision with his life. Who dies if Mahatma lives and who lives if Mahatma dies (applause).

THIS IS A CONSPIRACY

He has decided to die so that the "depressed" classes may live and the Prime Minister of a foreign nation, alien in thought and outlook, and with limited wisdom justifies this segregation. This worst poision has been introduced for 20 years so that our religion, our gods and our community could be broken to pieces for the benefit of British Imperialism. I look upon this segregation as driving the thin end of the wedge. This is a conspiracy to break up our joint family of the Hindu community.

This conspiracy will be registered by the Hindus so long as they have faith in their gods and their religion. This community will join and resist this Imperialist attempt in a manner which the British rule in India has not understood in the past.

Mahatma Gandhi has declared himself for over-representation of the "depressed" classes. It is for the Premier to honour his pledge and allow an opportunity to the Mahatma and the Hindus to arrange a settlement among themselves".

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO C. P.

Continuing, Mr. Ranga Iyer asked Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer whose patriotic lead had led men alike the speaker into public life whether he would like to play Hamlet in London without the Prince of Denmark and asked the leader of the House to devote his energies to save the Mahatma from dying.

He asked that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru might be dreaming dreams of European countries where they would once again try and resume the attitude of Kilkenny cats in foreign language.

He asked whether the Prime Minister knew more about the "depressed" classes than Mahatma Gandhi. Then again there was Mr. Rajah, twice nominated to the Assembly as a "depressed" class representative. He had entered into a pact with Dr. Moonje of the Hindu Mahasabha. Why did Government listen to the view of propped up associations and bogus institutions and men who had no following but were widely advertised in the columns of anti-Indian press. Why did not Premier accept the Rajah-Moonje Pact.

WITH MAHATMA DIES BRITISH CONNECTION

He concluded: "Let Great Britain wake up and save Mahatmaji and thereby save their connection with India, for if the Mahatma dies, with him will die the British connection with India and new generations will be born with hatred of Britain and everything British." (Loud applause).

RAJAH CHEERED ON RISING

Mahatma—the Saviour Of Their Class

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, the Depressed Classes representative, was cheered by the Opposition when he rose to speak. He expressed gratefulness to Mahatma Gandhi for making the issue of the "depressed" classes assume the importance it had done. The fundamental aim of the Mahatma's life was the regeneration of the "depressed" classes.

Mr. Rajah said: "The correspondence published shows that Government have had enough warning. If they did not attach full importance to our considered views expressed in our conferences and in the Moonje-Rajah pact, they should have taken at least the grave warning given by the Mahatma and desisted from creating a separate electorate."

Mr. Rajah said that they had been told that the decision could be changed with the unanimous

(Continued on Page 5)

DR. AMBEDKAR UNMOVED

Refuses To Be Affected By Political Stunts

"I do not care for these political stunts," declared Dr. B. R. Ambedkar,

"This threat of Mr. Gandhi," he continued, "to starve himself to death is not a moral fight but only a political move. I can understand a person trying to negotiate with his political opponent on equal terms by giving him credit for honesty, but I will never be moved by these methods."

"My decision stands and if Mr. Gandhi wants to fight with his life for the interests of the Hindu community the depressed classes also will be forced to fight with their lives to safeguard their interests."

In reference to the view expressed by Mr. M. C. Rajah, that if Dr. Ambedkar would agree to give up his demand for separate electorates and accepted joint electorates with reservation of seats the situation could be saved. Dr. Ambedkar said that he would not agree to it.

MR. B. V. JADHAV'S APPEAL

Urges Ambedkar Party To Make Pact

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Non-Brahmin representative in Legislative Assembly said:—

"India cannot afford to lose Mahatmaji. It is now for Dr. Ambedkar and his followers to enter into a pact and thus enable British Government to modify the Communal Award. I would, therefore, appeal to Dr. Ambedkar to revise his opinion in time so that the greatest Indian living may live and serve the common Motherland to the best of his light."

MR. BALOO ASKS FOR CONFERENCE

Mr. P. Baloo, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference, held in July last in Bombay, on being interviewed, said: "I admire the spirit in which Mahatma Gandhi has proclaimed his intention of sacrificing his life for the sake of the Depressed Classes" and added that this announcement of Gandhiji was not an empty threat but would be acted up to. There was, therefore, an urgent need for holding a conference of prominent leaders of the Depressed Class community for arriving at a compromise.

LIBERAL LEADERS DECLINE TO TALK

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, declined to say anything at the moment on the plea that it was not a matter for a mere expression of personal opinion. The question, he said, was a serious one and it was difficult to say just at present what constructive effort could be made to relieve the tense situation.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, also declined to say anything for publication.

Chintamani Leaves For Simla

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani left for Simla to-day with a view presumably to interview the Viceroy. —A. P.

JUST LIKE THE MAN !

Birla On The Grave Crisis

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Mr. G. D. Birla interviewed on Mahatma Gandhi's pronouncement remarked, "although I am very much upset, I am not at all surprised at the decision of Gandhiji It is just like him, a man who means every time what he says. It is rather painful that his warning to the Secretary of State in his letter of 11th March last was not taken seriously. The crisis undoubtedly is very grave, but God willing the good can come even out of the evil and although the tragedy is looming large on the Indian horizon, I feel we shall be able to overcome the worst apprehensions.

This does not mean, however, that the country should watch coming events nonchalantly. It is the duty of every man and woman to do his or her best to secure a satisfactory solution.

RELEASE GANDHIJI.

In my opinion it will not be difficult to have a satisfactory pact with the "Depressed" classes which may eventually be accepted by the Government, but nothing is possible without the influence and guidance of Gandhiji.

The duty of Government is thus clear and without losing a moment they should release Gandhiji and other important leaders. Time is precious and I hope it is fully realised by Government what grave responsibility they will be taking on themselves if they waste time in preventing a catastrophe.

The duty of the "Depressed" classes is also very clear. Who is a greater well-wisher of them than Gandhiji? Those in England may not know but nobody in India can for a moment challenge Gandhi's claim to represent the interests of the "Depressed" classes. If a referendum is taken, I have not the least doubt that 99 per cent of the "Depressed" population will go in favour of Gandhiji. The responsibility

(Continued on Page 7)

LATEST TURN IN ANGLO-IRISH CONTROVERSY

De Valera's Note To Dominion Office

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The latest development in the Anglo-Irish controversy is the reception by the Dominion Office of a brief communication from President De Valera, which it is understood, suggests that the moneys which Mr. De Valera has been paying into suspense account should be placed in the hands of the Bank for International Settlements pending reference to the arbitration of the Anglo-Irish dispute over land annuities and other payments.—Reuter.

De Valera's Fresh Note

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.

The question of fixing the date by which the offer to submit the land annuities dispute to an international tribunal, must be accepted by Britain, was considered by the Free State Executive Council. No official statement has been made, but it is understood that another note is being despatched to Britain this week and it is hinted that it will contain the statement that the Free State is ready to place money in the custody of an international institution should Britain agree to settlement by negotiation or arbitration without any restriction as to the composition of the court.—Reuter.

INDIAN T. U. CONGRESS

Protests Against Ordinance Raj

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The All-India Trade Union Congress which met under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Mitra, concluded after passing several resolutions.

The Congress expressed the opinion that the labour legislation introduced by the Central and Provincial Governments was deceptive and one-sided. The Congress protested against rule by Ordinance, demanded the unconditional release of political prisoners, and condemned the communal award as calculated to keep Indian people in water-tight compartments.—A. P.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE

Police Raid Reichstag During Night

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN NOVEMBER

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Berlin.—The Government has resolved to retain office despite the disapproval of the Reichstag. Chancellor Von Papen enjoys full confidence of President Hindenburg as is shown by the fact that President Hindenburg signed the decree of dissolution at his country home in Neudeck, leaving Herr Von Papen to act as he liked.

Germans are debating whether the President of Reichstag acted correctly in completing the vote of "no confidence" before announcing the dissolution.

The Nazis hold that Von Goering acted rightly while the German Nationals defend Von Papen, urging that the nation should rally round President Hindenburg.

The Social Democrats accept dissolution.

The Communists demand that Von Goering should convene the Reichstag to-morrow, but the request will probably be ignored.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

It is expected that elections will be held early in November provided law and order are maintained.

Meanwhile the Government has acquired kudos through firmness and its demand for equality of treatment and armaments, on which all eyes are focussed.

POLICE RAID REICHSTAG.

A new cause of conflict has arisen between the Government and the Reichstag by the action of the police who, during the night invaded the Reichstag buildings and searched the rooms occupied by the Communist Party on the ground that they had been informed of a plot to blow up the Reichstag.

The administrator of the building protested energetically but vainly at the police action. The search revealed nothing but a few revolutionary pamphlets.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on page 12)

BANDIT MENACE IN CHINA

More Frequent Raids On Railway Trains

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Shanghai.—A message from Changchun states that the bandits attacked a train between Changchun and Harbin. According to the Japanese reports seven Japanese and 12 Manchurian soldiers were killed and wounded and 30 passengers were captured and carried off.

Night traffic on the Sino-Eastern Railway has been suspended owing to frequency of bandit attacks.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Newchang.—There is still no news of Corkran and Mrs. Pawley.—Reuter.

NINE CHINESE PASSENGERS KILLED

Sequel To Raids By Bandits

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Peking.—Passenger traffic in North Manchuria has been completely disorganised owing to the raids by bandits following the train disaster in which is learned that nine Chinese passengers were killed. The wounded include ten Russians. Two more passenger trains have been derailed, attacked, and looted and several passengers have been or wounded, while the others including a number of Russians have been kidnapped.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

—:o:—

Sanctioned By Japanese Emperor

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Tokio.—The Emperor has sanctioned recognition of Manchukuo. Count Uchida, Foreign Minister, has telegraphed instructions to General Muto to proceed to the capital Changchun to sign the treaty.—Reuter.

MANCHURIA TO BE SWALLOWED

TOKIO, Sept. 13.

In the presence of the Emperor a plenary session of the Privy Council advised recognition of the new state of Manchukuo, for which Government will now seek the Emperor's sanction and thereafter instruct the Japanese envoy, General Muto to proceed to the capital, Changchun, to sign the treaty. A formal announcement is expected on September 15.

Parachute Jump Over Florence

—:o:—

AMERICAN NURSE'S STUNT

LONDON, Sept. 13.

New York.—Dr. Ulbrich, Dr. Piculli and Miss Edna Newcomer took off in a monoplane the "American Nurse" at 6-16 a.m. on an attempt to fly non-stop to Rome. Miss Newcomer proposes to make a parachute jump over Florence in honour of Florence Nightingale.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WORLD RECORD BROKEN BY INDIAN SWIMMER.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

Robin Chatterji, the well-known Allahabad swimmer, is reported according to an Aligarh telegram to have broken the world's record for endurance swimming. He entered the Achal Tank on September 10 at 7 a.m. and was taken out at 6.45 a.m. this morning thus beating the world's record by twen-four minutes. Several thousands of spectators witnessed the performance, including Mr. Jam District Magistrate, and other officials.—A. P.

FLYING FAMILY ALIVE.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"Tawler Lord Talbot" has located Hutchinson flying family alive.—Reuter.

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Public Notices

Notice Of Removal
We will REMOVE our Office from 24, Church Gate Street, to the new Bansilal Motilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, 2nd floor, from 12th September, 1932.
Dated this 9th day of September, 1932.
KHARAS AND CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
5490

Public Notices.

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 24656 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 444411 to 444415 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Kalyanji Gordhandas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 13th September, 1932.
R-7962.

Notice to Consignees

S. S. "SHUNKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th September, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Bombay Improvement Trust

NOTICE

The PLOTS NOS. 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Board's Sydenham Road Estate, Scheme No. 37, will be put up to competition for letting on Temporary leases for eight years certain subject to conditions which as well as the Plans of the Plots can be inspected at the Estate Agent's Office Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
The Auction will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), in the Estate Agent's Office.
Persons intending to compete will be supplied free of charge copies of conditions of the auction.
H.G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent.
5465.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
Sale of property situate at New Kazi Street, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 18th, MONDAY, the 19th and TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1932, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) each day respectively sell by Public Auction at "Jeejibhoy Castle" Station Road, Poona, next to Post Office, very valuable, handsome and artistic complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, especially made to order by Wimbridge and others such as large telescopic dining table for 24 persons, leather-lined chairs, mirror back large sideboards, and dinner waggons, cottage piano, Grandfather's clock, cabinets, showcases, centre and card tables Chesterfield suite, low chairs, mirror back jardiniers, oval palm pots, majolica flower pots, vases plates, oil paintings, terracota and marble figures cut glass chandeliers, bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing tables roll-top writing table, Milner safe, teapoys, rich cutlery, plated and brass ware, etc.
Catalogues are published and property on view from THURSDAY.
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AUCTION SALES

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IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS
IN PROPERTIES.

Sale of very valuable immoveable property at Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 10th Lane on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of Manilal Balabhai, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd June, 1926.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 1843 sq. yds. but according to Collector's Bill admeasuring 1867 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house and all buildings and structures thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 10th Lane, bearing Collector's Old No. 2004 to 2006, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301 and 2319, New No. B/9136, Old Survey No. 815 to 819 and New Survey No. 5491 and 1/5491 and Cadastral Survey No. 1042 of Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward No. 1874 (1), 1874 (2), 1875, Street No. 1, 1A, 2 Khetwadi Main Road and Ward No. 2011, Street No. 4, Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Commandant Head Quarters, Ahmednagar Infantry B'de the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, the following stores at the places or time mentioned on MONDAY, 26th September, 1932, at 9 a.m. sharp at the Fort, Ahmednagar and immediately afterwards at 12 a.m. at Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar.
On TUESDAY, 27th Sept., 1932, at 9 a.m. at the Supply Depot, Aurangabad Medical and Surgical Stores: Tins, Drums, Atta Sifting, Crates cases, Kerosene Drums, Ghee and Kerolins, Bags 1 md. and 2 mds. serviceable and unserviceable, Yost Typewriter, Covers outer and tubes inner alum. Schap iron and other stores too numerous to mention.
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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvent Umeshrao Raghavandra Thagarse, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 19th September 1932, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the properties situate at Kalavar, Taluka Kundapur, District South Kanara as under:—
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LARGE PURCHASES OF JAPANESE YARNS AND PIECEGOODS

Bombay Imports 33 Million Yards Cloth In June

ARTIFICIAL SILKS RECORD

The following are extracts from the excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee, of the Bombay Millowners' Association during the month of July last:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay during June 1932.

"The effects of the depreciation of the exchange value of the Yen became very definitely apparent during the month of June, and imports of both cotton yarn and cloth from Japan showed very substantial increases over the figures for the previous month.

COTTON YARN.

The total importations of cotton yarns into Bombay during June amounted no less than 2.1 million lbs. as compared with 1½ million lbs. In May. Japan's share of this total amounted to 1½ million lbs. as compared with less than 800,000 lbs. during the previous month.

Imports of grey singles yarn amounted in all to 834,000 lbs. as compared with 536,000 lbs. in May. Japan's share of the total is most significant: it amounted to 537,000 lbs. For a number years Japan has found it almost impossible to export grey singles yarn to Bombay. Her total sendings in 1929 and 1930 were under 800,000 lbs. during a year. In 1931 they fell down to the insignfirant total of 69,000 lbs. In other words, the depreciation of the Yen has apparently made it possible for Japan to send to India in one month nearly eight times as much grey singles yarn as she did in the whole of the previous year.

Imports of bleached yarns, of which the United Kingdom is by far the largest supplier, were practically the same as in May at 149,000 lbs. Imports of grey folded yarn were 40,000 lbs. less than in May, but importations of mercerized yarn reached the surprisingly high figure of 800,000 lbs. which is nearly double the last month's figure and more than double the monthly average for the last few years. Japan's share of the mercerized yarn imports amounted to no less than 776,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The importations of cotton piecegoods into Bombay during June were a little less than 33 million yards as compared with 23! million yards in May. What, however, is most significant in regard to the cotton piecegoods import figures is that while the share of the United Kingdom fell by nearly 2½ millions yards as compared with the previous month, Japan's share increased by nearly 10 million yards.

Imports of plain grey piecegoods totalled 8.8 million yards of which no less than 8 million yards were were supplied by Japan. These goods consisted in the main of longcloths and shirtings.

Importations of white goods amounted to 6.1 million yards as against 4.4 million yards in the previous months, of which 3.2 million yards came from Japan and 2.4 million yards from Great Britain. Japan's sendings were roughly 50 per cent higher than in May.

The total imports of printed goods amounted to 7.7 million yards as against 6 million yards in May. Of this total the United Kingdom's share was 1.2 million yards, which is less than half her May figure, whereas Japan's share was 6! million yards, which is more than double her May figure. The very severe indirect competition of these Japanese printed styles, which consist mainly of printed jeans and printed shirtings, is causing misgivings in regard to the future of the striped susy trade of the Indian Mills.

Imports of piece-dyed goods at 3.9 million yards were only slightly higher than the May imports, but Japan's share was practically double what it was in the previous month.

Imports of woven coloured goods at 1.6 million yards were more than three times as great as they were in May. The increase was entirely due to the very much heavier sendings of Japan. Imports of striped drills and ..usies, which had practically ceased since the levy of the specific duty on cloth, amounted to no less than a million yards. This figure bears eloquent testimony to the benefits which the Japanese mills have obtained by the depreciation of the Yen.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS

Imports of artificial silk piece goods reached a record figure of 8.1 million yards during June. This compares with 5.4 million yards in May. Japan's share of this business amounted to 7.7 million yards.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during June, 1932.—"General." The imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into India during June were considerably higher than they have been in any month for more than two years and the importations of artificial silk piecegoods touched a record figure of 10 million yards. As anticipated in commenting on the importations during May, there was a very heavy increase in the importations of yarn and piecegoods of practically all descriptions from Japan during the month owing to the low prices at which that country has found it possible to sell her textile products by reason of the depreciation of the value of the Yen.

COTTON YARNS.

The total importations of cotton yarns of all descriptions amounted to 4.8 million pounds as against 3.9 million lbs. in the previous month. Out of this total, well over 50 per cent. was from Japan. As a matter of fact, Japan in the last three months has sent to India practically almost as much cotton yarn as she did in the whole of 1931.

Importations of grey singles yarn amounted to 2.8 million lbs. as against 2.3 million lbs. in May. A feature, noted in last month's comments on imports, was that for the first time for a considerable period, there have been substantial importations of grey singles yarn of under 20s counts from Japan; in June, this same feature was also noticeable, 277,000 lbs. of yarns under 20s counts having arrived from that country. Importations of 21s—30s counts amounted to 221,000 lbs.; 31s-40s to 1.7 million lbs., and over 40s to 579,000 lbs. For some time China had been the csief supplier of 31s. 40s counts yarns, but during the last two or three months, the position has been reversed. Japan in June sent to India over a million lbs. of these medium count yarns as against less than 600,000 lbs. sent by China.

Importations of grey doubled yarns were higher at 451,000 lbs. than in May.

There was little change in the total importations of bleached yarns, which amounted to 444,000 lbs. as against 419,000 lbs. in May. Great Britain still continued to be the supplier of the bulk of this class of yarn.

Imports of coloured yarns were sightly lower at 243,000 lbs. than in May, but imports of mercerised yarn were almost twice as high as they were in the previous month, imports for the month amounting to 859,000 lbs. of which Japan supplied 833,000 lbs.

PIECEGOODS.

The total imports of cotton piecegoods during June amounted to 113 million yards as against less than 87 million yards in May. The bulk of the increase was due to heavier imports from Japan who sent 21 million yards of plain greys, 10 million yards of bleached goods and 20 million yards of coloured goods, as compared with 16½ million yards of greys, 7 million yards of bleached goods and 13 million yards of coloured goods in May. The United Kingdom's sendings of plain greys amounted to 7 million yards; of whites, 31 million yards; and of coloured goods, 15.8 million yards, as compared with 6.2, 21.9 and 16.3 million yards respectively in the previous month.

Apart from plain greys where the imports are about the same, the Japanese sendings of piecegoods to India have increased enormously as compared with the corresponding month two years ago, as may be judged from the fact that in June 1930, her sendings of white goods were only one-fifth, of coloured goods, less than half, and of artificial silk piecegoods, less than half of what they were in June 1932.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay during July, 1932.—"General. The imports of cotton piecegoods during the month of July 1932 were practically the same as in June, while cotton yarn imports showed a slight falling off mainly due to smaller imports of grey singles yarn and mercerised yarn from Japan.

COTTON YARN.

The total imports of cotton yarn into Bombay during July amounted to 1.7 million lbs. as compared with 2.1 million lbs. in June. Japan's share of this amounted to 1.1 million lbs. as compared with 1½ million lbs. in June.

The imports of grey singles yarn totally 453,000 lbs. as compared with 834,000 lbs. in June. Of these imports, Japan sent more than half.

There was a rise in the imports of bleached yarn from 149,000 lbs. in June to 172,000 lbs. while there was also an increase in the imports of grey-folded yarns of 68,000 lbs. Mercerised yarn imports were again high at 5,97,000 lbs of which Japan sent as much as 592,000 lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Imports of cotton piecegoods during July, at 32 million yards, remained practically the same as in June. Of this total, Japan sent 17 million yards, and the United Kingdom, 10½ million yards showing an increase of 3 million yards over her imports during June.

Imports of plain grey piecegoods totalled 6.1 million yards as compared with 8.8 million yards in June. Of this figure, no less than 5 million yards came from Japan, very nearly all of which consisted of Longcloth and Shirtings.

The total imports of bleached goods stood at 6.8 million yards as compared with 6.1 million yards in June, the shares of Japan and of the United Kingdom being practically the same.

The imports of printed goods at 9 million yards showed a rise of 1.2 million yards over the imports of the previous month. Of this, the United Kingdom's share was 2 million yards, while Japan's share was as much as 7 million yards. Printed Shirtings and Printed Drills and Jeans constituting 5.6 million yards, or 80 per cent. of her sendings.

PIECE DYED GOODS

There was a slight increase in the imports of piece dyed goods, the total yardage imported being 4.1 million yards as against 3.9 million yards in June. Japan lost a little over half a million yards, while the United Kingdom increased her share of the trade from 2 to 2.9 million yards.

The total imports of woven coloured goods stood at 1.8 million yards as against 1.6 million yards in June. It is significant that, of this total, Japan sent 1½ million yards, the bulk of which consisted of Drills and Jeans.

ART SILK PIECEGOODS

The imports of artificial silk piecegoods showed some falling off, and stood at 7 million yards as compared with 8.1 million yards in June, Japan being responsible for 6.7 million yards.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during July 1932:—"General." Although the importations of cotton yarn remained high, there was a falling off as compared with the month of June of nearly 500,000 lbs., the months imports amounting in all to 4.3 million lbs. as against 4.8 million lbs. in June. China improved her position as compared with previous month, but England and Japan both lost ground, the falling off in the imports of yarn from England being substantial.

As regards cotton piecegoods, the total imports were 10 million yards greater than in June and touched a higher figure than they have done for more than two years. One of the most significant features of the last few months' import figures has been the continued heavy takings of piecegoods by the port of Karachi. During this period, the quantities imported through that port have approximated the quantities imported through the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. Whether this signifies that Karachi has permanently improved its position as a port of distribution for imported goods, it is difficult to say, but the quantities imported for a long time past would seem to justify that conclusion.

Importations of artificial silk piecegoods again touched new high levels. In last month's statement it was pointed out that the June figure of 10.7 million yards was the highest ever reached in any single month. In July this figure was exceeded by no less than 3 million yards, the imports for the month amounting to 13.6 million yards of which Japan's share reached the amazing total of 13 million yards.

COTTON YARN

As mentioned above, the total imports of all classes of cotton yarn during the month amounted to 4.3 million lbs., of which just over half came from Japan and nearly a quarter from China and England respectively.

Imports of grey yarn amounted to 3.2 million lbs., or practically the same as in the month of June. There was a substantial falling off in the imports of yarn of counts belok 30s, the total for the month being 101,000 lbs. This was, however, more than made up by increased imports of medium counts yarn of 31s to 40s, in which importations amounted to 2.1 million lbs. In fine count yarn, which is chiefly imported from the United Kingdom, taking were considerably less, the figure for the month being 418,000 lbs. There was an increase in the takings of grey two-folds yarn, the imports amounting to 508,000 lbs. as against 451,000 lbs. in June. In this class of yarn, takings from England and China were substantially less, but Japan's sendings were 120,000 lbs. more than in June.

In bleached yarn, of which England is the chief supplier, the month's takings amounted to 335,000 lbs., or about 108,000 lbs. less than in June. Imports of coloured yarn were low, the figure being 137,000 lbs. as compared with 243,000 lbs. in June. Mercerized yarns were imported to the extent of 660,000 lbs. during July, of which 642,000 lbs. were from Japan.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

Imports of plain grey goods amounted to 22 million yards as against 28 million yards in June. Japan's share in this trade tmounted to 22 million yards as against 10 million yards imported from the United Kingdom.

Imports of bleached goods totalled 42.7 million yards, or about the same as in June, but it is significant that England's share at 28 million yards was 3 million yards less, and Japan's share at 13.7 million yards was 3½ million yards more than in the previous month.

There was a heavy increase in the importations of coloured, printed and dyed goods, the total for the month being 44.1 million yards, of which no less than 25.8 million yards came from Japan. Compared with the same month two years ago, Japan's sendings of coloured goods have increased by nearly 400 per cent. The danger to the Indian mills' coloured goods trade from these imports of cheap printed lines from Japan has been commented on a previous occasion. The latest figures, however, serve to stress the danger and the need for protection against them. It is just possible that the sendings from Japan were heavier than they would otherwise have been owing to anticipations in connection with the Tariff Board enquiry. High figures of imports from that country may also be expected for the month of August. The imports from Japan during July, if artificial silk piecegoods are included, amounted to nearly 75 million yards, or 14 million yards more than in June. In other words, the July rates of imports of Japanese piecegoods were about 36 per cent. higher than the monthly averag qgure for 1929 when the imports from Japan touched record figures.

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SHOLAPUR TOWN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Rs. 20 Lakhs Loan For 'Water Supply" And "Drainage"?

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail.)

At a general meeting of the city municipal board held yesterday evening, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay, an animated discussion took place on the subject of raising a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs at 6-1/2 per cent. interest payable after 30 years, required for the "Water Supply", the Drainage and the "Town Improvement" schemes.

The municipality has prepared a scheme under the directions of the superintending engineer, Public Health, Bombay, of water supply improvement to the present one estimated at Rs. 13,75,000, of drainage estimated at Rs. 5,00,000 and of town improvement at Rs. 1,25,000. The above schemes having been finally sanctioned by the General Board, the Municipality requested the Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs in the open market. And as the result thereof, Government after making full inquirie sand satisfying itself as to the solvency of the Municipality to pay the instalments of interest and depreciation of the said amounts, out of general revenues, addressed a letter to the Municipality suggesting the rate of interest at 6 per cent. instead of 6-1/2 per cent. as proposed by the Municipality and the minimum issue price at Rs. 95 in view of the present improved money market.

CENTAGE CHARGES.

During the discussion, Mr. Deshmukh and Mr. Gandhi raised the question of centage charges not being included in the said estimates of the schemes and observed that the Municipality would have to find out further amount of Rs. 5,60,000 in order to pay to Government 28 per cent. centage charges for the said works. They referred to the recent Government Resolutions in respect of payment of 28 per cent. centage charges by the Local Bodies for works entrusted to Government Departments.

Mr. Jassawalla and Mr. Abdulkarim Vakil opposed the raising of the question of centage charges on the ground that the said question had already been decided once by the General Board, and that it was shown to Government by the Municipality that the Municipal assets were sufficient to cover the payment of centage charges in case Government were to refuse remission of the same granted hitherto.

PRESIDENT ON MAIN ISSUE

The President wound up the discussion after narrating the whole history of the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes since 1924 and the various stages of plans, designs, ettimates and discussions between the municipality and the Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bombay, in respect of the same, and observed that it required strenous effort and an amount of labour on the part of the Municipality and the Superintending Engineer, Public Health, for over five years to arrive at the final stage of the two important schemes of this city and the only question that remained to be decided now was the rate of interest whether 6-1/2 per cent. of 6 per cent. as suggested by Government. He, therefore, requested the General Board not to divert their attention to extraneous matter in respect of the said schemes but to decide the main issue which was the subject before the Body and recommended that Government be requested to allow the Municipality to fix the rate of interest between 6 and 6-12 per cent., within its discretion at the time of actually floating the loan in the market.

The General Board having accepted the suggestion of the President to the great satisfaction of citizens who being interested in the subject, crowded the meeting gallery on this occasion, the meeting was adjourned.—A.P.

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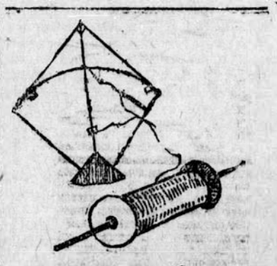
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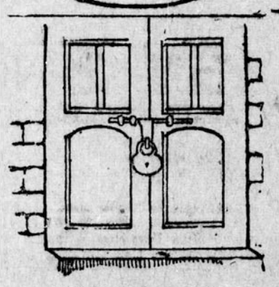
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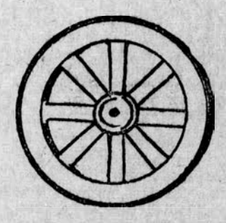
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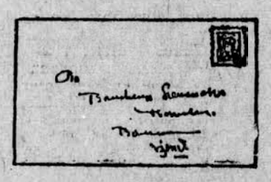
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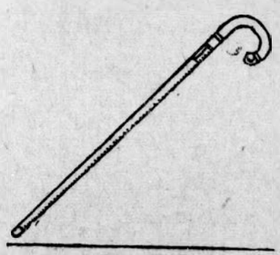
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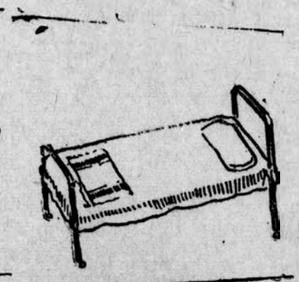
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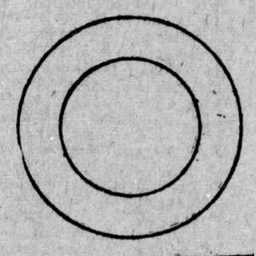
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FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for atmas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Sugar Factory For Kolahpur

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 10.

It is unquestood that Kolhapur is to have a Sugar Factory very shortly.

The proposed authorised capital of the concern is estimated to be well over 16 lakhs. The State, which is much interested in the scheme is showing its active sympathy. Messrs. Shrigoanker Brothers of Kolhapur will be at the head. It is learnt that a supervising Board, which will include the state-nominees, will be formed and the services of an expert in sugar-plantation and manufacture will be availed of.

The Company may probably be formally inaugurated and registered by the third week of September 1932.—A. P.

"HONOUR OF DEATH"

"Boy Emperor's" Letter To His Sweetheart

Emulating the ancient Manchu emperors, who sent silken cords to their enemies as a polite hint that suicide would be pleasing to the imperial will (writes the Peking correspondent of the "Daily Express") Henry Pu-yi, the former boy-Emperor of China and now President of the new State of Manchukuo, has conferred the "honour of death" upon his first while mistress, Wan Siu.

'Wan Siu, a beautiful twenty-year-old Chinese girl, reigned as Pu-yi's favourite while he lived under Japanese protection in the foreign quarter of Tientsin.

Forgotten when Pu-yi was taken away on board a Japanese warship to be thrust into the role of President of Manchukuo, Wan Siu took up residence in a modest Peking hotel.

To-day she showed a Chinese journalist a message signed by Prince Pu Chieh, brother of the former emperor, in which she was taken to task for bothering such a high personage with low requests for money.

"His Majesty," the letter read, "desires to confer upon you the honour of death."

Until a year ago Wan Siu lived in splendour in Pu-yi's Tientsi establishment. She got int trouble with his wife, however an was given a legal separation wit a promise of 400 Chinese dolla (£40) a month for life, which sh claims has not been forthcomin

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co.
FORT-BOMBAY

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Bhadarva Sud 15, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 12, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 8, 1302.
Sunset—6h 43 m.
High Tide—11-51, 23-27.
Low Tide—5-22, 17-53.
Phases of Moon—Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.
Lunar Eclipse to-day (Wednesday) from 11-34 p.m. (B. T.) to 2-54 a.m. (B. T.).

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Anthropological Society of India: monthly meeting at which papers will be read; B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, September 15.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Football: R. A. Colaba vs. Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 16.
Rovers Cup Football: K. O. S. B.'s v. Royal Tank Corps, Cooperage 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 17.
S S "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.: Light music by Prof. K. D. Tendulker with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi); 9p.m.: News in Hindi New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current Rates.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Gambharia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT C. J. HALL

Swadeshi Festival Closes Down

The nine days Swadeshi Festival organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League came to a close on Tuesday with a variety entertainment of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity by a cosmopolitan gathering and a large number of people had to go back disappointed not being able to get tickets.

The programme for the evening commenced with a song (Prayer) by Miss Khorshed Homji which was followed by members of the Orchestra by the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and a song by Mrs. Panday. Garba dance by a party of Gujarati ladies from Santa Cruz led by Mrs. Madhurika Mehta and Hindustani Nautch by Miss Enakshi Rama Rau and a song by Sjt. Ambika Charan Mucumdar were the other interesting items before the interval. The Hindustani dance of Miss Enakshi was much appreciaeed by the audience.

During the interval Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, president of the League distributed prizes to the winners of the spinning competition organised by the League during the course of the week.

Sjt. Narayanrao Vyas earned repeated applause for a couple of songs that he gave to the audience after the interval and Miss Enakshi Rama Rau's "Ajanta Nritya" was equally appreciated. Ras dance led by Miss Tara Kara and the singing of "Vande Matram" brought the pleasant entertainment of the evening to a close.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

T T ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 13.	
Previous closing	3.48 5/16
To-day's closing	3.48 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 13.	
Previous closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's opening	3.47 7/8
To-day's closing	3.48 1/2

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

Ex-Corporator In Murder Case

Mr. PUPALA ARRESTED AT MIDNIGHT

MAGISTRATE ALLOWS BAIL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sensation has been created among the local Hindu community by the arrest of an ex-corporator, and prominent leader of the city by the Nagpada police last night on charges of murder conspiracy to murder, rioting and disposing of evidence during the last Hindu-Muslim riots.

Two hours after, another prominent Hindu of the locality Mr. Moreswar Nursoji, was also arrested and taken to the lock-up for the same alleged offences as Mr. Pupala's.

Shankar Gowli, a milkman of the locality, was also arrested.

Mr. Pupala, Moreshwar and Gowali were produced to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court Mazagaon, and the police applied for their remand to their custody for nine days as they had to arrest some more persons and further inquiries regarding the accused were to be carried on.

EXACTED" EVIDENCE

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, ex-principal of the Law College, appearing for the suspects applied for bail as he was sure that nothing had been found against the accused for charging them with the alleged offences. The police depended upon statements made by certain persons, which counsel remarked, were exacted from them by the police under compulsion.

SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, opposing bail said, that the suspects were arrested after full and proper inquiries had been made. Although the police had information regarding them long ago, they did not want to take a hasty step as the people concerned were persons with some influence.

Magistrate: This is the same case in which 15 others were refused bail by the Court, but later the police released them on bail.

Mr. Manker: Yes, sir. But the Police did not mean any disrespect to the Court. In this case they have got sufficient evidence against the accused.

The Magistrate then made the following remarks before granting the bail:—

In this remand application the accused are persons of some influence. Prior to their arrest, several other persons had been arrested in this connection and after strenuous opposition to the application for bail in court, the accused were actually enlarged on bail by the police themselves without reference to the Court. Eventually, all the suspects were discharged. This case arises out of the same facts and the police now urge that they have at last arrested the real culprits. The order I propose to make will sufficiently facilitate police inquiries, while at the same time permitting the suspects to go about their ordinary duties as citizens.

THE ORDER.

The Magistrate released the suspects on a bail of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 cash with two sureties of like amount in the case of Mr. Pupala and Mr. Nursoji only Rs. 250 cash in the case of Shanker Gawli. He ordered the suspects to attend the police station daily at 5 p.m. till September 22.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 13.	
Previous closing rate	7.64
To-day's opening rate	7.50
Difference	—.14
To-day's closing rate	7.33
Difference	—.31

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

Apr.l/May	Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.	
Previous closing rate	6.04
To-day's opening rate	5.88
Difference	—16
To-day's closing rate	5.72
Difference	—.32

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 13	
Silver ready	17 5/8
Lower	1/2
Silver forward	17 3/4
Lower	1/2

Market India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 13.		
Silver Spot	55	12 0
Bhadarwa	55	14 0
Ashad	56	3 0
Gold	29	1 0
Guinea	18	3 0

Adjournment Motion Talkedout

(Continued from page 1.)

request of the community. 'He asked what was meant by 'unanimity'. Was the National Government sure that Conservatives as a whole backed its Indian policy.

"A DODGE."

He added: "This condition of unanimity is a dodge to keep us perpetually divided (applause). Mr. Rajah narrated past history when Dr. Ambedkar had pleaded for joint electorates before the Simon Commission, and when Dr. Ambedkar's own minute of dissent pleaded for joint electorates with reserved seats.

Similarly, Mr. Srinivasan had not asked for separate electorates before the Simon Commission and when Mr. Srinivasan was going to London the Madras Federation gave him a mandate for joint electorates. Both of them had stood by common electorates at the first Round Table Conference, but "I do not know what brought about revolution in the state of mind of both at the second Round Table Conference when they sacrificed the system whereby they would have obtained the right to be political sovereigns, and secured instead the expression of minimum voice for a people who deserved maximum electoral power to direct Government from within.

TAKING DUE SHARE IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Joint electorates were acceptable to my community from the time they understood that there was to be transfer of power to Indian hands. The position we took was that under a scheme of Government in which Indians will rule, our safety lay not in finding channels for voicing our opinion but in taking our due share in the governance of the country."

Continuing, he contended that the Premier had given them a voice in public affairs which voice they had already enjoyed in local bodies and legislatures under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. He did not know why the Premier called the scheme of joint electorates with reserved seats impracticable, when it was already working satisfactorily in Madras Local bodies and elsewhere. He maintained that the communal decision would make them politically untouchable and said:

THE TRAGEDY OF IT ALL!

"I am surprised at the argument of the Premier that there is no segregation because we can vote for caste Hindus but. Sir, how can we bring about common ideals of citizenship when the depressed class representatives are not to solicit the votes of the higher caste (applause).

There is another tragic side of the controversy. When we want a share in the services, we are told we are not a minority but are Hindus (laughter), and when we declared that in the matter of Legislative representation we would like to join the general body of Hindus we are told we are a separate community (renewed laughter).

Mr. Rajah acknowledged the work of reformers and the change in the angle of vision of the Hindus and said: "We depressed classes feel ourselves as true Hindus as any caste Hindus can be, and feel that the moral conscience of the Hindus has been roused to the extent that our salvation lies in bringing about a change from within the Hindu fold, and not by segregation of ourselves (applause). The course adopted by Government would certainly arrest the progress of this most laudable movement".

NO DISSECTION DESIRED.

He asked why the Premier was not prepared to consider the solution offered by Mahatma Gandhi, and, after mentioning his quarter of a century's public work in this field, asked Government to accept his assurance that they did not wish to be dissected from the community and only claimed due representation on the basis of reservation.

GRAVE CRISIS.

He concluded, "The crisis that faces us to-day is very grave. There hangs in the balance the life of the greatest Indian of our time and there hangs in the balance the future of millions of down-trodden people of this country. Is Government going to take responsibility for killing one and reducing the other to perpetual servitude. Let it make its choice well and wisely." (Applause).

SIKH WARNING

Sardar Sant Singh urged the Government to take stock of the situation that had arisen in consequence of the communal award and warned the Government of the growing agitation amongst the Sikhs.

HOME MEMBER REPLIES

Mr. Haig, Home Member, said that Mr. Gandhi's threatened action was intended to force on the Government and public opinion a particular solution on a matter of public policy. No Government could possibly let its action be influenced by methods of this kind (applause from European group). If this principle were once accepted there would be an end of Government as the present Government understood it or as they (the people) contemplated it.

NOVEL DICTATOR

If Mr. Gandhi's method was accepted they would soon find themselves under a dictator of a novel kind in the history of the world. The communal award has been given because there was no agreement reached between the "depressed" classes and the caste Hindus. If there was an agreement reached before the new Government of India Bill was ready, then that would be taken as an acceptable alternative. In the absence of such, Mr. Gandhi was the representative of the "depressed" classes. But this title was definitely repudiated by the representatives of the "depressed" classes at the Round Table Conference. (A voice: "They were the nominees of the Government").

Mr. Haig: "All the representatives at the Round Table Conference were the nominees of the Government". (Applause).

GANDHI'S COERCIVE METHODS

Mr. Gandhi's action was really directed to bring pressure to bear, not on His Majesty's Government, but on the representatives of the "depressed" classes so that they might adopt his views, but he was trying to do this by coercive methods which were not reasonable in the political sphere. The Premier's award allowed every "Depressed" class voter to vote in the joint electorate in general constituencies with all other Hindus and so there was no segregation in it.

In addition to that, there was the provision of separate electorates for a limited period to allow their spokesmen to voice the ideals of the community. The "Depressed" classes required a special measure of protection as under the new constitution, there would be no foreign element to hold the scales even.

RELIEVING RESPONSIBILITY FROM GOVT.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir saw in Mahatma Gandhi's threatened action an opportunity for a solution of the question of representation of the "Depresed" classes and also of other questions and he, therefore, asserted that it should relieve Government of considerable responsibility.

He related the history of discussions at the second Round Table Conference of which he was a member and said that it was the unfortunate refusal of Mr. Gandhi to agree to the demand of Dr. Ambedkar for the reservation of seats that led him (Dr. Ambedkar) to ask for separate electorates.

READING BETWEEN LINES

Reading between the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's letters to Sir Samuel Hoare and the Premier Sir Cowasji thought that Gandhiji had now changed his view and was prepared to concede reservation of seats. That being so Mahatma Gandhi should be given an opportunity of mediating between Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Rajah—two schools of "Depressed" classes thought—so that there might be peace on this particular issue and a solution of this and other problems.

Sir Muhammad Yakub said that Mr. Gandhi's resolve would perturb a very large section of people in this country, even those who were not at one with his political views. It would be a tragedy at this stage of political development if such a precious life were to be destroyed in an unnatural manner. At present there were only two courses open.

One was for the Government to modify the decision without consulting the community concerned. This course was absolutely impossible, for it would lead to loss of Government prestige and everybody would try to use this method for their own ends.

The other course open was for the Hindus and the Depressed classes to come to a mutual agreement. This could be achieved if high-caste Hindus cast open their temples and their places of worship.

THIS LITTLE MAN GANDHI.

Mr. F. E. James (European) thought that it was curious that in recent history, this little man Gandhi had had such a disconcerting way of intervening with his amazing and complex personality, and this was another occasion on which he had intervened in the normal development of affairs in a way which caused embarrassmnt in many directions. It was abundantly clear that Mahatma Gandhi, by his method and by the time he had chosen, placed the odium on the Government, whose one idea was to prevent delay in the procedure of constitutional reform.

When Mr. Gandhi failed in London, it was up to him to try to settle the communal question afterwards. Efforts for agreement amongst the communities themselves would be far more practical than hurling curses on an alien Government. As far as the European group was concerned, they were unconcerned as to the particular system of electorate for the "Depressed" classes. He prayed members not to allow sentiment and feeling to dominate the discussion which required statesmanship and not coercion but co-operation. This was the only course open to save Mr. Gandhi's life.—A. P.

SIR C. P. REPLIES.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that he was reverting to non-official life in three weeks, and it was highly unlikely that he would be an official again under the present constitution. He had spent years in studying and finding a solution for this question in Madras. That was his justification for supplementing the remarks of the Home Member.

He also knew Mr. Gandhi, whose sincerity and foresight he admired. "But surely, his method of solving a political question by non-political methods is one which is fraught with the greatest possible danger in the constitutional development of this country."

Proceeding, he read out a statement that "opportunities will no doubt arise for Mr. Gandhi to put forward his point of view, and to try to effect the change of opinion which he hopes for. It must be remembered that the suggested change of opinion must be such as will fall within the terms of the Premier's announcement."

He was glad to hear from Mr. Rajah that his community was prepared to trust the higher castes with the interests of their community. Mr. Gandhi's influence would be potent in that direction, while, as regards the method of direct action, it was, in its implications and repercussions, fatal to orderly and constitutional development. (Applause).

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that Mr. Gandhi had put into letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, a pregnant sentence, that he had hoped on his return to India, to mobilize public opinion against separate electorates for the "Depressed" classes but it was not to be. Sir H. S. Gour blamed the Government for denying him that opportunity. As regards the merits of the controversy, he said that if Mr. Gandhi had been present in the visitor's gallery to-day, he would have known whether caste Hindus had in any way relaxed their conservatism, whether they were not still opposing all reform. However, he wished to know whether the Government would give him an opportunity now for mobilising public opinion.

Sir Ramaswamy Iyer: That is what I have said.

BETWEEN LAW AND ORDER AND TERRORISM.

Sir H. S. Gour: To that extent the House will feel gratified. I do not defend the ation of Mr. Gandhi and I deplore that he should have taken such action upon a minor issue, but considering Mr. Gandhi's great services to the country, that he was the apostle of civil disobedience and stood between law and order and terrorism, this Government must know that Mr. Gandhi speaks as the messenger of peace. We earnestly appeal to Mr. Gandhi to desist from his action and apply his great powers towards the pacification of this country.

Sir Abdur Rahim also though that direct action would lead to a serious situation.

Mr. Shafi Daudi suggested sending five or six representatives of the "Depressed" classes to meet Mr. Gandhi in jail and discuss the position with him.

Mr. S. C. Mitra deplored that Mr. Gandhi, who came back from London to preach his views to the "Depressed" classes, was arrested.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT ON GANDHI-MACDONALD CORRESPONDENCE.

SIMLA, September 13.

Besides Mr. Ranga Iyer's adjournment motion which has been fixed for discussion in the Assembly this afternoon, Mr. Mahswon Ahmed has given notice of a second adjournment motion to discuss "the correspondence passed between Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald published yesterday and the question of the release of Mr. Gandhi, Mr Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru and Mufti Kifaitullah in order to give a chance for some compromise to be arrived at by the different communities.

Mr. Ranga Iyer has also intimated to the President his desire to withdraw his previous notice of adjournment to discuss the South African situation with a view to enabling the Gandhi-MacDonald correspondence to get priority.—A.P.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SCREEN SPECTACLE!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

THE CAPITOL

SCHOOL MATINEE DAILY AT 2.30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Note Change In Matinee Timing viz. 3-30 P.M.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SOUND & COLOUR EPIC.
"BEN—HUR"
"BEN—HUR"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST CAST.
150,000
including
RAMON NOVARRO
THE ONLY PLAY IN THE WORLD TO BE BLESSED BY
His Holiness the Pope!
14—THRILLING PARTS—14

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3.30, 6-30 & 10.

HE FLIRTED WITH DEATH
This 20th century buccaneer risked all for a woman who did not care—a woman who kissed and mocked him and laughed at his lawless conquests!
ROLAND WEST'S
"CORSAIR"
STARRING
CHESTER MORRIS
ALISON LOYD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

He awakened her first desire. . . . She aroused his first noble impulse. . . .
See RONALD COLMAN
in
The UNHOLY GARDEN.
PRESENTED BY SAMUEL GOLDWYN
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
PATHE CINEMA
Saturday Next

ECHO OF PARSI HOOLIGANISM ON QUEEN'S ROAD

—:o:—

Youth Of 22 Stands Trial In Girgaum Court ...

Bombay, Tuesday.

Behram Nusserwanji Mehta, a Parsi aged 22, appeared in the dock before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, to-day, to answer a charge of criminal trespass and causing hurt.

The case is an echo of the incident which occurred on the night of August 23 last, when some Parsi hooligans invaded the room of a Hindu youth named P. V. Kulkarni residing at Thaver Mansion Queen's Road, with a view to assault him for his "crime" of loving a Parsi girl. The hooligans, it is alleged, did not find Kulkarni in the room but a friend of his Mr. Dattaram Balaram Ajinkya, who came into the room was mistaken for Kulkarni, and severely assaulted by them with a flexible cane which had an iron nob.

Mr. Ajinkya, the complainant in this case, received as many as four injuries on the head, and was treated in the J. J. Hospital. The accused was arrested in this connection.

The case stands adjourned to September 20.

It will be remoembered that Kulkarni was found dead in his room a few days afterwards, and the jury returned a majority verdict of suicide.

Bowes Invited To Go To Australia

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The M.C.C. have invited the Yorkshire fast bowler Bowes to go to Australia.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA

THE CUBAN LOVE SONG

with
The World Greatest Singer
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
LUPE VELEZ
4—SONG HITS—4
ALSO LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY "HELPMATES."

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS

executed carefully and at reasonable charges by

PANDYA MOTOR REPAIR AND PAINTING WORKS

Opposite JAIN MANDIR, near Prarthana Samaj.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1932

RELEASE GANDHI FORTHWITH

Mahatma Gandhi's decision to "fast unto death" unless Government revise their Award with regard to the Depressed Classes creates a situation that will be followed with deep anxiety by millions in India and abroad. Opinions may differ about the propriety of this extraordinary decision, but the given fact remains that Gandhiji has made the decision and there is little chance of his revoking it, unless, to use his own words, "the British Government of its own motion or under pressure of public opinion revise their decision and withdraw their scheme of communal electorates for the Depressed Classes, whose representatives should be elected by the general electorate under a common franchise no matter how wide it is."

DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

It is difficult to imagine the consequences the fast may bring about. The first and foremost duty of the country now is to take steps forthwith to make it possible for Gandhiji not to commence the fast at all or to end it before it risks his health or life. Government have a heavy responsibility in the matter, but so far as the revision of the Award is concerned, the Premier has already stated in his reply to Gandhiji's first letter to him that, "Government's decision stands and only an agreement of the communities themselves can substitute other electoral arrangements for those that Government have devised." Whatever Government may have to do in the near future in unsettling what they now regard as a settled fact, it is clear that an immediate agreement between the Hindus and the Depressed Classes on the lines recommended by Gandhiji is a paramount necessity to safeguard the interests of those classes as well as Gandhiji's health and life.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

To bring about the desired agreement speedily Gandhiji's participation in the negotiations is absolutely necessary. But will Government make that immediately possible? It is impossible for them, even if they wish it, to arrange free and unrestricted negotiations at Yeravda. Gandhiji must be a free man to participate in such negotiations. That Government will release him within a day or two of his commencing the fast is a foregone conclusion. But the intense strain of prolonged negotiations may be too much for him after he commences his fast. It will, therefore, be graceful on the part of Government to release him forthwith to enable him to start the negotiations at once. In his letter to Sir Samuel Hoare he points out how he had hoped on his return to India "to mobilise public opinion against separate electorate, at any rate, for the Depressed Classes" but adds with more sorrow than bitterness that "it was not to be."

WILL THEY MAKE AMENDS

The Government, who later twitted Indians with their failure to solve the communal question and made that failure a justification for imposing their own decisions on them, did not give their foremost leader any chance to mobilise the public in favour of a sound settlement. Will they make some amends now by giving him a chance to rectify at least one grievous fault in their Award? If they are willing, they should release him at once without a single hour's avoidable delay. They know well that a settlement between the claims of the Depressed Classes and other Hindus if pound up with the claims of other communities and that negotiations for such a settlement must necessarily be prolonged and very arduous. It will be cruel to impose upon Gandhiji the burden of conducting these negotiations after he commences his fast. Nor will it be reasonable to contend that the negotiations may go on without Gandhiji's participation therein. It is obvious that in the present circumstances his active participation is essential. The Government will lose nothing but may gain much by releasing him a week earlier than they will otherwise have to.

UNCONSCIONABLE DELAY.

Government have already been guilty of unconscionable delay in publishing the correspondence between them and Gandhiji. His letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, written as early as in March, wherein he gave a clear hint of his determination to "resist with his life" the grant of separate electorate, could have been published with his consent together with Sir Samuel's reply given in April. At least that portion of the letter which referred to the Depressed Classes could have been safely published in April. The publication of the correspondence might have brought the problem of the Depressed Classes prominently and forcibly before the whole country and a voluntary settlement of a sounder and more representative character than the Raja-Moonje Pact might have resulted. But while Gandhiji as a prisoner could not give any hint of his fast to the public, the Government deliberately refused for a long time to inform the public of his resolve to fast unto death. In his first letter to the Premier written on 18th August wherein he definitely announced his vow to begin his fast on 20th September, he himself asked for the speedy publication of the correspondence and urged the Government of India to cable the letter to the Premier. But it does not appear that the letter was cabled at all in spite of the urgency and gravity of the issues involved, for the Premier's reply is dated September 8.

RELEASE HIM NOW.

If Government had published speedily at least Gandhiji's announcement of his fast, negotiations for a settlement could have been begun immediately thereafter. Having thus been responsible for an unnecessary delay already, will Government still delay Gandhiji's release? We hope not. If he now fails to bring about a settlement, he may not long survive that failure. And if he succeeds, it should be a relief to Government themselves and they can re-arrest him whenever they like. The whole country with one voice must demand the immediate release of the Mahatma. Any delay is fraught with grave danger to him and to the country.

Their Eyes Closed

The facts revealed in the Bengal Legislative Council about the position of agriculturists are most disquieting. The Government methods in dealing with the situation are anything but conciliatory or helpful. Sir P. C. Mitter stated, in reply to a question, that in 1930-31 in North and East Bengal 899 estates had actually been sold for arrears of land revenue; in 1931-32 some 8,796 estates were advertised for sale of which 546 were actually sold; in June 1932, 3,984 estates were advertised for sale of which 300 had been sold. For arrears of cesses from January 1931 to June 1932 196 estates had been sold. A large number of the estates could not be sold, for want of buyers.

THE GRAVE RESULT

Sir P. C. Mitter explained that the "sale law was being administered with due regard to the difficulties of the proprietors." Yet, the concrete and grave result is that thousands of agriculturisss have lost the land, which was their only source of maintenance and are reduced to the position of mere day labourers at a time when unemployment is acute. We are not aware of any special measures taken by the Government of Bengal to improve the position of the agriculturists who, owing to the antiquated revenue collecting system in Bengal, have suffered much through a huge fall in the prices of agricultural produce. Only a few weeks ago Sir John Anderson referred to the tendency of zamindars to hand over their estates to the Government for management to escape the vicious and inevitable results of the depression and the consequences of the Government policy. He asked them to take heart and to try to tide over their difficulties, but he did not say how they were to achieve the impossible at such a time.

ALL OVER INDIA

Though the situation might have been aggravated in Bengal, owing to causes which are notorious, throughout India almost the same conditions obtain, and there is not a single province in which the peasants are free from difficulties. Not even the Government of Bengal have stated that the agriculturists were induced to become contumacious through the influence of Congressmen, the usual plea trotted out in such cases. It is well to remember in this instance that the Civil Disobedience movement was precipitated by the steps taken against the agriculturists in the United Provinces. While Government have done nothing to tackle the problem of unemployment in India, they have worsened the situation by their land revenue policy. Thousands of cultivators have to leave their land which they had been cultivating for generations past. It is admitted on all hands that the difficulties of the agriculturists are chiefly due to the fall in prices.

COSTLY "LAW AND ORDER"

Is it wise in these circumstances to reduce thousands of them to the position of day labourers by retaining this land revenue policy? Agriculture in India is always a very hazardous industry and even in the best of times it barely leaves the ryot enough to subsist from year's end to year's end. While all this is going on the Government in Bengal, are spending large sums of money on the maintenance of "law and order." From Mymensingh comes the news that it is proposed to build temporary barracks there at a cost of a lakh of rupees to house the battalions which have been sent to Bengal for heartening up the officials in their administration of the Ordinances and other laws devised to suppress the terrorists. Can all this extravagance and these evictions go on side by side and peace be established in the country? The Government can allay the discontent more easily by dealing with the agriculturists in a more sympathetic manner and making a serious effort to deal with the grave problem of unemployment. It is not only a Bengal or a Bombay problem. It must be considered by the Central Government, who seem to have their eyes closed to the real situation in India.

CALCULATED HUMBUG

The French reply to the German "aide memoire" on the vexing topic of equality of armaments is a piece of calculated humbug. The German Government, on the initiative of General von Schleicher, pointed out that the notorious Treaty of Versailles imposed upon the Fatherland defence restrictions of such a drastic nature that at present Germany alone of all the nations participating in the Disarmament Conference felt the gravest injustice regarding inequality of armaments.

While France talks perpetually of "security" and "safety" and is unwilling to reduce her armaments to a level which would inspire confidence in other nations that she was sincerely working for disarmament, the moment Germany emphasizes that she too must consider her "security" and "safety" and presses for a general limitation of armaments, if her demand to increase her modest army is not to be conceded, France raises her hands in pious horror.

The French Note declares that the Peace Treaty inscribed stipulations of a "permanent character" and that neither this Treaty nor the League Covenant can countenance any reduction in armaments which go against these stipulations. This can only mean that in Paris they regard the Versailles Treaty as a permanent halter round Germany's neck. The French reply to Germany's moderate proposal to secure a slight relief at least from her present unenviable position is bound to create more bitterness between the two countries.

HOW A LIBERAL LOOKS AT IT

Is There A Genuine Return To Method By Agreement?

(BY A LIBERAL.)

II*

A vital question question Liberals have to consider is the one relating to financial and other reservations. The Hoare plan contemplated a decision being taken on them in consultation with a few individual experts. Lord Willingdon's speech does not make it clear whether this feature of the Secretary of State's plan is to be retained or not. The new delegates will find poor consolation in their status of equality if such important questions are to be settled over their heads and they are not allowed to discuss and finally decide upon them. There is one other difficulty regarding status which requires mention, though the resolution of the Liberal Council could not specifically refer to it. An assurance has been given that the final proposals of His Majesty's Government will include points on which an agreement will have been arrived at and that the Government will support them. But on questions on which an agreement may become impossible His Majesty's Government will have the final word and will put forward their own proposals. Under these circumstances, what inducement can there be for the British Government to adapt themselves to the Indian standpoint on questions involving a sharp conflict of views for the purpose of arriving at a 'via media'? It is no answer to this difficulty to say that the same danger was present even under the former procedure of the R. T. C. for the simple reason that the Government's change of front in June last and a breach of pledges it involved have naturally raised suspicions about their real intentions regarding the future reforms.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

The decision to avoid a public sessions is supported by some not only on the ground of expedition but because it may facilitate a frank and even a blunt exchange of views by removing the air of artificiality that often surrounds such discussions. It is claimed that on certain questions, negotiations with a view to reach agreement would be impossible in the full glare of publicity. Granting that there is some force in this argument, can it be seriously suggested that private negotiations on important subjects cannot be carried on inspite of a public sessions or that at the previous R. T. C. no such negotiation did take place? Besides publicity has its virtue in providing a salutary check against irresponsible action especially when the Indian Delegates will be the nominees of the Government. It ought not to be very difficult for the Government to concede the very modest demand that the Indian public must at any rate be kept informed from time to time of the course of discussions, and there is no reason why even a public sessions cannot be arranged at the end for the purpose of reviewing the results of the private discussions that may be carried on.

LOADED DICE.

There is one important difference between the composition of the previous Round Table Conference and the new one that will be held in London. The British delegation at the previous Conference contained representatives of the official opposition parties in Parliament, but the present Conference will contain no such representatives. The fact that the British Government is now 'national' in character cannot make any material difference because it is supported by a Parliament overwhelmingly Conservative in character, a fact, which many suspect, was really at the bottom of Sir Samuel Hoare's initial change of policy. It is also pointed out that Lord Irwin's first announcement regarding the Round Table Conference referred only to representatives of His Majesty's Government and that the Liberals themselves protested when there was a subsequent change introduced. But it is not difficult to guess as to why the Liberals protested then as they do now against the exclusion from the new Conference of some of the best friends that we have in Parliament. Logic to be always against the Liberals and never against the Government?

LACK OF ASSURANCE.

The real rub in the Viceroy's speech lies in the lack of any assurance that there will be simultaneity in the introduction of reforms at the Federal Centre and the Provinces. Lord Willingdon's mere repetition of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement that there will be a single bill covering both the Federation and the Provinces can carry no conviction since it is coupled with a reference to the opinion that "provincial autonomy should be the stepping stone to the larger scheme," and the Viceroy's declaration that this view merits respect. No Liberal will be prepared to touch Provincial Autonomy with even a pair of tongs if it is not accompanied by responsibility at the Centre. Liberals have rightly insisted on an adequate assurance being forthcoming on this point by making it a condition that "in no event should responsibility at the centre be put off because of the difficulties attending the creation of the Federation."

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION ESSENTIAL.

Lord Willingdon has made an appeal in his speech for mutual trust and goodwill. Can this appeal be reciprocated when such serious doubts assail one's mind regarding the genuineness of the return to the original method of the R. T. C.? Is it not necessary that a serious attempt should also be made to end the present deadlock between the Congress and the Government and improve the present political atmosphere which is surcharged with such suspicion and distrust owing to the repressive regime? No Liberal is a believer in the Congress method of Civil Disobedience, but he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that without Congress participation in the final stages of constitution framing, the future constitution stands little chance of winning the willing approval of the people of this country. Between the interval that is left between now and the meeting of the new Conference in London, cannot an earnest endeavour be made to ensure Congress participation or, if that is absolutely impossible at least a temporary suspension of hostilities between the Congress and the Government by a simultaneous withdrawal of Ordinances and the discontinuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

*The previous article appeared on the 13th instant.

Notes of the Day

Keep It Up!

The Swadeshi Festival so well organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League during the last few days came to a close yesterday; but the intensive campaign that it initiated will, we hope, be kept up both in the City and outside. There is sore need now for a prolonged intensive effort in this direction. Showy, superficial, and haphazard methods of agitation will not yield the practical results that one expects from the present movement. All those who believe in Swadeshi should be in dead earnest and should work as propagandists in their neighbourhoods and in all the institutions in which they have any influence. Many students gave an excellent account of themselves during the Festival. We hope many more will join them as workers hereafter. Their assistance will be most valuable in any systematic organisation of Swadeshi. Mr. S. Shivarao has rightly urged that such organisation on a wide scale needs the establishment of an all-India Swadeshi institution. Till an efficient institution of this character comes into existence, we hope that existing organisations like the Bombay League and the Buy Indian League of Madras will co-operate in propagating the Swadeshi gospel throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Disgraceful!

The rage for erecting war memorial has not yet abated in Europe. Its latest exhibition is the memorial to commemorate the Battle of the Marne. The word "Remember" we are told, is the "key note of French feeling." While they are talking of disarmament at Geneva, M. Herriot delivers what is decidedly a bellicose speech warning Germany that "France was careful not to awaken ..... those instincts of force which could not be controlled once they were let loose." France and the world generally have not taken the lessons of the last war to heart, for they are all preparing themselves for the next war to end war. It is disgraceful that the opening of a war memorial should have been made use of for a warlike speech. It may suit politicians and armament manufacturers to keep up the war spirit. It is not they, but hundred of thousands of the common people who suffer in life and property as a result of the inculcation of this spirit. We wish France had really remembered the great sacrifice of the Marne.

The Oil War.

The rate war has begun in India between the British group and the Russian, the American Company standing aloof, apparently. The explanation offered by the former is anything but frank and convincing, as only a few days ago it had increased its price of petrol by six pies. For the present the war is confined to petrol and no doubt the consumers who had to pay inordinately high prices all these years will greatly benefit. It is stated that the cut is due to "foreign competition", and that the Burma Company is a great benefactor of India, since it actually pays taxes and employs Indians! But those who remember its preposterous demand only four years ago for protection against American and Russian oils will wonder at this sudden anxiety to work for the good of humanity! No doubt the Soviet is prepared to face competition. Either these British companies were selling petrol at an exorbitant profit or they wish to kill the Russian oil trade. The concern for the Indian consumer is evidently an after-thought.

The Ganpati Festival.

A pleasing feature of the Ganapati Festival as celebrated this year in Bombay City and several parts of Maharashtra is that free access to the celebrations has been allowed in many places to the so-called untouchables. In several cases the organisers of the celebrations, who are mostly caste Hindus, have enlisted the services of "melas" or singing parties including many "untouchable" boys without any protest worth mentioning from the orthodox people in the localities. One cannot jump to the conclusion that untouchability is vanishing fast enough. But it is vanishing. Another pleasing feature of these celebrations is the increasing use of popular patriotic songs, promoting national unity, along with religious ones on the occasion.

CONGRESS WORKERS ASKED TO QUIT BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three Congress workers who were detained under the Ordinance were released from the Byculla Jail to-day. Their names are:

Yeshwant Ramchandra Sane,
Bhanushankar Mulshankar Thakkar and
Nilkantrai Narayanji Trivedi.

Orders restraining them from taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement and requiring them to quit Bombay and not to return without the previous permission of the Police Commissioner were served on all of them.

The orders require Mr. Sane to leave Bombay by midnight or Wednesday (to-day) and the rest before mid-night on Saturday.

News Boys Convicted

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two news-boys who were arrested by the Mahatkavdi Police while selling "Congress Bulletins" on Saturday last, were charged with being in possession of unauthorised newssheets before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court to-day.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them to six and four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Tipsy-Cake

It is understood that the German Government is prepared to use force if necessary to dissolve the Reichstag. In India what seems to be required is force to make the Assembly assemble.

* * * *

According to one of the Simla correspondents, with two first-class debates on hand it is deplored that non-official attendance in the Assembly is extremely poor. Out of 43 Nationalist non-official members, only 20 are attending the Session, and a number of the latter propose to leave Simla after Sept. 21st.

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The designation is mis-placed. They may be non-official but obviously they are not nationalist.

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"However one looks at it," says the "Evening News of India," "Mr. Gandhi's resolve to embark upon a 'fast unto death' ..... is calamitous." What might be described as a perfectly safe comment.

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"Self-immolation of Mr. Gandhi," says the "Morning Post", "is the least of the misfortunes that we anticipate from the Government of India's policy." Indeed, Yes. The immolation of vested interests is naturally a greater fear in Wellington Street.

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"Mr. Haig, the Home Member, said that there had been applications for transfer based on nothing more than objection to the magistrate's tone of voice or his facial appearance. Our own wonder is that the colour of the magistrate's tie has not been made a ground of refusal of his jurisdiction."—"The Statesman".

If it were red or in the national colours we have no doubt that it would be—by the police prosecutor!

* * * *

"Police Week" at Poona is to be revived, after a break of two years owing to the political situation during which the police were exceptionally busy.

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It doesn't appear to be much of an affair, anyway. Twenty-three officers of the Indian Police will meet in the Deccan capital and hold a "Conference" which will not be banned under any Ordinance, being a select sort of affair.

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140 porters of the Madura Railway Station struck work on being ordered to wear "shorts" instead of dhotis. The strike lasted one day and the authorities gave way. Somebody pointed out to them the folly of killing Lancashire's last hope.

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The other day we suggested that somebody had blundered by announcing in the "Bombay Gazette" that Justices of the Peace for Bombay were appointed under a Section of the Cr. P. C. which provides exclusively for the appointment as J. P.'s of European British subjects outside the Presidency Towns.

* * * *

It's a fact that somebody blundered. But it appears to have been ourselves. And there's nothing for it but to own up and eat the dust. The Director of Information points out that our copy of the Criminal Procedure Code is out of date as Sections 22 and 23 have now been rolled into one.

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And that's a fact, as we happen to have found out since in looking up Section 526, about which there has been so much talk recently in the Assembly, when we found that it is almost anti-diluvian. We shall get a new one of course. But it's wonderful how well we are up in our law with all these old books lying about.

* * * *

"A Constant Reader"—a bit too constant really—writes to complain of unceasing repetition of the phrase "after 150 years of British rule." He has recently found it even in this sacred column!

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He says Mr. V. J. Patel some years ago used the phrase "after 180 years of British rule" and if he wanted to say anything of the sort now he would have to make it "after 188 years of British rule." We mean to be more careful in future. But who will tell us what is actually the correct period?

* * * *

"TO SERVE AS SPECIAL .....LICE."

We refrain from saying where we found this. But it really seems that they are carrying their methods of repression too far in Bengal.

"A WILD SCREED"

I Am Accused Of Being An Agent Of The Mahasabha

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

In these times of communal fervour, amounting at times and in some quarters almost to lunacy and at any rate to unreasoning fanaticism, it is not possible to keep a direct course, to regard communal controversies and communal aims from a position of detached impartiality or to stick to straight nationalsm without provoking the suspicion and ire of extremists on one side or the other.

During the recent terrible period of riots in Bombay when I was obliged in the course of my daily duties to write articles dealing with the communal strife that was raging, I found that in certain quarters to be neutral was regarded almost as a crime against one side or the other. You must either be a pro-Hindu or a pro-Muslim and if you were neither one nor the other but strictly and sincerely neutral you were considered to be both.

PRO-BOTH.

To mention the name of Maulana Shaukat Ali without abusing him was to be a pro-Muslim. Not to condemn Hindus as having started the riots and as being the wicked aggressors on every occasion was to be a pro-Hindu. This, of course, in the eyes of the fanatics on either side. And in times of communal strife fanatics, unfortunately, dominate the situation and rule the roost in each community. The charge, therefore, that I was turning the "Chronicle" into a vehicle for pro-Muslim diatribes on the one side, and that I had deserted my Muslim friends on the other, left my withers unwrung. I expected my accusers to return in time to a normal frame of mind and I hope and think that by this time most of them have.

POLITICAL FANATICS.

But it is not only in times of such tension as we passed through in Bombay three months ago that communal extremism reaches such absurd limits. It would seem that there are communal Muslims in the North who cannot tolerate the expression of views that are not entirely in keeping with their scheme of things political or amenable to the plans they cherish for the future glory of the Muslim community in India. There are communal fanatics in the political sphere as well as those of the religious type and it does not do to tread on their toes, or you are immediately dubbed as an agent of Hindu machinations.

A WILD SCREED.

The "Eastern Times", a recently established organ of Muslim communalism has discovered that I am an agent of the Hindu Maha Sabha, which has greatly astonished me and will, perhaps, even more greatly astonish some leading lights of that organisation who remain convinced that I am a pro-Muslim. The journal in question, however, pays me one great compliment. It says: "the Congress has no more able and ingenious propagandist than Mr. B. G. Horniman." I could wish for no higher tribute. But having said so much the "Eastern Times" provoked by certain articles I wrote on the question of the separation of Sind indulges in a wild screed, in which I am accused of "inventing the wildest romances" and attempting "to create feelings of hatred and contempt against the Muslims."

A VERY WICKED MAN.

It appears that I have invented out of my wild imagination, in aid of the campaign which the "Congress-Mahasabha" press is alleged to be conducting against the Muslims, a bogey, the object of which is to scare the British and Indian public and make them regard the Muslims as "a lot of dangerous and blood-thirsty fanatics". The basis of this remarkable charge is that I said that certain advisers of the British Cabinet had raised the "bogey" of the possibility of invasion from the North and that "the Cabinet had been urged to consider very gravely the possibilities of complete Muslim domination in the Punjab, the Frontier and Sind."

The "Eastern Times" in its ignorance, says this is "so wild, so like the night-mare of a delirium tremens dream" (I must protest, I don't drink) "that it would seem at first sight superfluous to point out its absurdity". On second sight however, it finds that it is not superfluous to devote a lengthy article to enlarging upon its iniquity, accusing me of libelling a friendly monarch and instigating the Government to prosecute me for having, not for the first time, brought myself within the criminal law.

NOT WILD BUT TRUE.

I am sorry to have to assure the "Eastern Times" that what it conceives, in its pathetic confidence in the people who are "playing up" the Muslim communalists for their own purposes, to be a wild and absurd night-mare is true. I have not raised the bogey myself. In fact I described this fear of invasion from the North, which, as I wrote, is a perennial topic of conversation among certain exponents of Imperial policy, as a "bogey" in which I have not the smallest belief.

But I assert that it has been used quite recently in the way I have described as a potential danger which the Cabinet must take into consideration in connection with proposals to confer equal autonomy with the other provinces of India, on provinces described as the "Frontier Fortresses". And the "Eastern Times", if it survives long enough, will realise that not only has it been so used but that it is likely to prove effective.

WHAT I HAVE NOT SAID.

As a journalist it is my duty to convey to the public the information which comes to my hand and on which I can confidently rely. As a friend of India and of the Muslim community it is equally my duty to use such information and interpret it to the public for the purpose of warning them of probable eventualities and guiding them in right directions so far as I am able.

I can assure the "Eastern Times" that I have not libelled the Government of any friendly power. I have not charged Muslims who are pursuing their political aims, however misguided I may think some of these aims may be, with fanaticism. I have not attempted to create feelings of hatred and contempt against Muslims.

I have not come within the criminal law and, if I had, the "Eastern Times" may be quite sure, the Government would have lost no time in letting me know it. Other people may have libelled the head of a friendly Government but I have not; other people may have talked about the dangers of Muslim fanaticism in fully autonomous Muslim Provinces but I have not; other people may have spoken of the possibilities of invasion from the North, but I have not,—although such things have happened.

AND WHAT I HAVE.

I have exposed the representations of this kind which are made in high quarters because I think they ought to be exposed in the interests of India and the interests of the Muslim community in particular. But, as far as my own opinion of them is concerned, I have and do describe them all as a huge "bogey". I have written what I have written not as a friend of the Mahasabha—though I am not its enemy—but as a friend of a country and a people and a particular community that I love.

MY RIGHT TO ADVISE.

And let me in conclusion tell the "Eastern Times" this—that I have long since,—long before it even came into existence,—established my right to be regarded as a friend of the Muslims, not only of India but of the whole world, as one who has fought for them and rendered them service in my humble way in times of good and ill-repute.

There is no head of any Muslim State who would wish my prosecution or believe that I had libelled him or his country. And there are innumerable leaders of Muslim thought, men of far greater influence and loyalty to their community than the writer of this wretched screed is or can ever hope to be, who know, as he in his ignorance does not, that, whatever differences I may have with them, I am incapable of lifting my pen to harm the Muslims of India, or with any other intention, whether I am right or wrong, but that of serving them as I have served them in the past—service that has earned me the right to offer them frank but friendly advice.

THE CAUSE I SERVE.

I am open to any sort of criticism but I will not tolerate the suggestion that in anything that I say or do or write, I have any purpose in view, but, what I believe is the worthy aim, of serving India and serving the people of India, whether Hindus or Muslims or those of any other community.

Apart from that I serve only the cause of Democracy, and whether provinces are Hindu or Muslim in the majority of their population, my aim is that they should be completely autonomous and that the rule of the majority on national and not communal lines should prevail. That is my creed and nothing that I write can deviate from it.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

7 Cases Of Murder

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Barlee presided over the fourth criminal sessions of the High Court which commenced this morning.

There are 36 cases on the calendar including 7 of murder, 6 of attempt to murder, 4 of forgery, 4 of rioting and the rest of miscellaneous offences.

Among the accused are Dawood Gani, who is charged with attempt to murder Y. K. Laud, a relative of Mr. Laud, solicitor who is charged with forgery of valuable securities and Cassum Alli, who is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of his child.

Mahatma's Life Must Be Saved

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION DEMANDS GANDHI'S RELEASE

(Continued from page 1.)

of leaders of the "Depressed" classes is thus no less onerous than others and I hope they will come out solidly and rally round Gandhiji.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S LIFE MUST BE SAVED

Sir T. Sapru On Govt. Duty.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

In a statement to the press Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State, which has been published this morning, will evoke the deepest feelings all over India among those who follow and do not follow his lead alike. It can only have one end, and that is that the Mahatma must be released before he enters upon his supreme self-sacrifice.

In the present state of chaotic confusion of opinion on the communal question in particular, he is the only man who can contribute anything to the solution of the problem by mutual agreement, and if he should fail, I can think of no other person who can succeed. But he must be given the chance before the twelvth hour is reached. His life must be saved. That is the immediate point. No wise Government can afford to take risks in a matter of this character and the situation, already very complicated, should not be allowed to become still more complicated. On the other hand, I feel that the Mahatma may yet make his contribution to the restoration of peaceful conditions all round.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI & THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Mr. K. Natrajan writes:—

Sir,—The correspondence published to-day between Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and the Sir Samuel Hoare and the Prime Minister on the other, on the subject of the representation of the Depressed Classes, would have created a

CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, interviewed regarding Gandhiji's announcement of a fast unto death, said:—

This is a very grave crisis. A solution must be found. The Hindu community is one and indivisible Let only the "Depressed" class representatives represent the whole of the Hindu community during the period, the decision of the Premier lasts.

feeling of stupefaction in most of those who read it. The method which the Mahatma has chosen to express his disapproval of separate electorates for the Depressed classes, will, if generally followed, put argument out of court in public affairs. Mahatma Gandhi recognises this and has explained that the question is of one conscience and religion with him.

I was one of those who regretted Mahatmaji's uncompromising attitude on this question at the Round Table Conference. I called on him on the very first day of his arrival in Bombay and told him that while I was at one with him against separate electorates, I strongly felt that reservation of seats in proportion to their population, was necessary to ensure due representation of the depressed classes. He was not convinced and reiterated the views he had expressed at the Conference. I did not understand Mahatmaji to mean literally his phrase about opposing separate electorates unto death. That was, of course, my fault.

Whether one approves of Mahatma Gandhi's method or not there can be no doubt that he will carry out his vow both in the letter and in the spirit to the bitter end. The Prime Minister realises this and realises also the effect on world opinion of Mahatmaji's death under such circumstances, if it should unfortunately occur. He has, therefore, explained at length that the scheme of the "Communal Award" for the representation of the Depressed Classes does not, as Mahatmaji and most other Hindu leaders think, split the Hindu community, but is calculated to keep it together.

My object in writing to-day, is to suggest that this intention can be better fulfilled by a modification which may probably meet Mahatmaji's objection to as well as the prime Minister's objection in the scheme of the Award. My suggstion is not original. It is an adaptation of what Mr. Gokhale approved in another connection. It is briefly this. The Depressed Classes will be enrolled in the general electorate and will vote in it. If, as the Prime Minister feels, at the general election a sufficient number of candidates of these classes (in proportion to population) is not returned then there will be a supplementary election at which voters of the Depressed Classes alone will vote for the election of as many candidates as may be required to make up their proper strength.

If, as Mahatma Gandhi believes the general electorates return a sufficient number of Depressed Classes candidates, there will, of course, be no supplementary election.

It is not necessary to point out the advantages of this plan as they are quite obvious. I write this to you in the hope that if it catches his eye, he may indicate in whatever way may be open to him what he thinks of the problem.

SURPRISE RAID ON BHENDY BAZAR BUILDING

Hunt For Pathan Gangster ...

RESPONSIBLE FOR NUMBER OF DACOITIES

The arrest of two Pathans alleged to be members of a notorious gang operating in Bombay and suburbs in a hut at Sewree by the Bhoiwada police some days ago, and the discovery of two automatic pistols and other stolen property from the room led to one more raid on a house in Bhendy Bazar, on Tuesday evening.

Acting on the suspicion that the leader of the gang was in hiding in a room in Vazir Building, Bhendy Bazar, the police raided the place by surprise at about 5 p.m. but the wanted man, apparently, got scent of the affair, and decamped earlier.

ARREST OF SUSPECT.

The police, however, arrested a Pathan named Sardargul Sanab Sheikh who was in the room, and is also suspected to be a member of the gang. The room was thoroughly searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

The raid was carried out under the personal supervision of Superintendent Naimpalli assisted by Inspector Sheikh Hussain and Inspector Shirazi of the Bombay police.

DANGEROUS GANGSTERS?

With this arrest the Bhoiwada police have in their custody five Pathans, all of them said to be members of a tribe in Swat, North-Western Provinces. The police have collected sufficient evidence to support the theory that the accused were members of a gang led by a notorious Pathan whom they are now trying to track down. Some of the members of the gang, the police believe carry fire arms and are dangerous to deal with.

A number of burglaries and cases of house-breaking which have occurred both in Bombay and in the suburbs are attributed to this gang.

FINDS IN ANOTHER RAID.

The police, in the course of their investigations, have recovered a large quantity of stolen property including gold and silver ornaments. House-breaking impliments and broken locks were also seized by the police during the search of another room in Sewree.

The owner of the post-office cash certificates which were found in the room of the first accused has been traced. Mulchand Bhagwandas, the owner, has stated to the police that his house in Bazar Gate Street was burgled some months ago and property worth Rs. 4,000 was stolen. The post-office cash certificates were part of the property.

Further investigations are in progress.

MADRAS CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS FINED

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Some Congress volunteers who were charged with having defaced the walls of the local office of a bank by writing on them in ink "Boycott British Banks" were sentenced to one rupee fine in default to undergo four days imprisonment.—A. P.

TICKET-HOLDER'S RIGHT TO TRAVEL

QUESTION OF "REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION" ARGUED IN G. I. P. RLWY. VERSUS HORNIMAN

Not A Mere Matter Of Sentiment To Refuse To Travel With Purdah Ladies

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court resumed hearing on Tuesday of the revisional application filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman against the order of Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, directing him to pay Rs. 48-4 as. as excess fare and penalty for travelling first class from Bombay to Delhi by the Peshawar Mail of the G. I. P. Railway with a second-class ticket.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati, appeared for Mr. Horniman, and Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Rao Saheb Behre, for the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The preliminary issue of jurisdiction raised by Mr. Desai was further argued.

Mr. Thakore, resuming his arguments for Mr. Horniman, contended that a magistrate trying a case under section 113 of the Railway Act was not a "persona designata", but a component part of the courts constituted under the Criminal Procedure Code. The liability had to be recovered judicially. The magistrate was not merely a collecting agent of the Railway, nor an administrative officer. He was referred to in the chapter dealing with offences, and the procedure was the one provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code. These facts put him among the class of ordinary magistrates There was no decision of this High Court which held otherwise.

Concluding, Mr. Thakoe submitted that the High Court had jurisdiction to entertain an application in a case under section 113 of the Railways Act.

Mr. Desai having briefly replied Mr. Shingne, Government pleader, said he supported Mr. Desai in his contentions.

This concluded the arguments on the preliminary issue. The case was then heard on its merits.

UNREASONABLE ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. Thakore, narrating the facts of the case, stated that on 9th July 1931, Mr. Horniman purchased a second-class ticket for the Peshawar Express of the G. I. P. Railway. Going to the platform, he found that there was only one second-class compartment which was full of "zenana" ladies and children. According to the magistrate's finding, there were eight berths in this compartment out of which six were occupied, and only two were unoccupied. Mr. Horniman said it was unreasonable to expect a male passenger to travel in this compartment at night and he suggested that the authorities might request the ladies to go into the ladies' compartment, especially as they were pass-holders. As this request was not complied with, and no other accommodation was available Mr. Horniman travelled first-class after giving intimation of his intention to the railway officials.

UNAUTHORISED PROCEEDINGS.

Proceeding, Mr. Thakore said that under Section 113 (4), the application for proceedings must be in writing by a railway servant appointed by the railway administration. In this case, the complainant had no such authorization. Therefore, the proceedings were unauthorised. This point was raised before the magistrate who, however, had not referred to it in his judgment.

The second point urged by Mr. Thakore was that the claim for the penalty of Rs. 6 was wrong as Mr. Horniman ooccupied the first-class after due intimation to the authorities.

RIGHT TO TRAVEL.

The next point urged by Mr. Thakore was that under Sections 66 and 67 a person who could not find accommodation in the class for which he held the ticket was entitled to travel in a higher class. Section 67 only contemplated a case where a passenger "was obliged to travel in a class lower than that for which he held the ticket for want of accommodation, and was entitled to a refund of the difference in fares. Otherwise the section had reference not to the "class," but to the train. If there was no room in the whole train, then the company was excused from its obligation to carry the passenger. But if there was only no accommodation in a particular "class", but accommodation in the train the passenger must be allowed to travel in a higher class.

NOT A MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

In the present case, continued Mr. Thakore, it was not "reasonable" accommodation for a European male passenger to be asked to travel in a compartment full of "purdah-nashin" ladies. It was not a matter of sentiment or pride or sense of superiority. But it was a more serious consideration that weighted with Mr. Horniman. 'Purdah' ladies unaccustomed to mix with the world would constitute a danger to a male stranger. Dress had to be changed at night. This and other things, though quite innocent, might lead to misunderstandings and consequences of a serious kind. It was not a mere matter of convenience that Mr. Horniman objected, but a matter of substance. It would be embarassing both to the ladies and to any man with a sense of delicacy and honour.

NOT TO BE EXPECTED.

Mr. Justice Barlee remarked that in no country would a gentleman be asked to occupy a sleeping berth where ladies were present.

Mr. Thakore:—I am much obliged to your lordship.

Continuing, counsel said that Mr. Horniman was perfectly within his rights in refusing to be accommodated in a compartment full of 'purdah-nashin" ladies If the railway cannot provide reasonable accommodation in the class they had contracted for then the ticket was a proper ticket for travelling in a higher class. There was, of course, the option for a passenger to travel lower class and get a refund of the difference in fares. But no person was obliged to travel in a lower class when there was accommodation in the higher class. The magistrate had taken a narrow view of the facts, and had shown a lack of the true position as well as of the law.

In any event, said Mr. Thakore, the whole proceedings were vitiated because they were not instituted by a properly authorised person.

THE COMPANY'S ARGUMENT

Mr. Desai then submitted his arguments.

He said that railways were run on commercial lines. Their administration was based on statute, and had nothing to do with the sentiments of individual passengers. If Mr. Horniman's logic was carried further, he would be justified in refusing to travel even in a compartment where out of eight berths, only one was occupied by a "purdah-nashin" lady. But the Railway Act did not provide for the differing habits of passengers. It was not even suggested that the ladies had objected to Mr. Horniman travelling in their compartment. If Mr. Horniman's position was correct, then it would also justify a third-class passenger in travelling second or first-class under similar circumstances. "Room available in the train meant that portion of the train for which the ticket was held. Section 68 prohibited a person from travelling in a higher class, and it provided for no exception on sentimental or other grounds.

"NOT REASONABLE."

While Mr. Thakore was arguing in reply their lordships intimated that they agreed that there was not reasonable accommodation in the compartment. They wanted to hear counsel more particularly on whether that entitled the passenger under the Section to enter the higher class.

Counsel having argued this point further their lordships reserved judgment.

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INDIAN CRICKETERS' FAREWELL

Wonderful Reception In Britain

PORBANDAR RENDERS THANKS

LONDON, September 12.

The Maharaja of Porbandar broadcasted this evening the thanks of the all-India cricket team for the wonderful reception they had received in England.

He said that they came to England almost unknown, but they were greeted with warm hearts and happy comradships, which made them feel quite at-home within a few short weeks.

They had received nothing but magnificent hospitality, kidness and courtesy wherever they had played. Even the summer, against which they had been warned, had joined in the conspiracy of kindness. They had a full share of defeats, but they were by no means downhearted as they had achieved number of victories and very close finishes against some of the best sides in England to reflect upon with satisfaction.

The Indians had played the game to their best ability and the truly wonderful encouragement received from the public and the press had been their reward.

The Test Match in June meant that India had entered the field of international cricket for the first time. The result encouraged them, and he hoped that at the next encounter there would be three Tests.

They had learnt much during the tour and he did not doubt that the game in India would benefit greatly as a result.

It would give them all the greatest pleasure to welcome an England Eleven to India, and he hoped that the M.C.C. would arrange for a side to be sent to India before long.

The Maharaja hoped that the friendships established during the visit would bring Britain and India closer together in friendship and mutual esteem.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMPIONS IN WINNING MOOD

THE REST OF ENGLAND MAKE A POOR SHOW

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following is to-day's closing score in the cricket match between the Champion County (Yorkshire) and the Rest of England, which bgan on Saturday at the Oval:—

Yorksnire 376 (Mitchell 97, Langridge 3 for 24). The Rest of England 132 for 3 wickets.

Mitchell, batting with untiring patience, was fifteen minutes short of four hours at the wicket, and was the eighth man out at 374. He hit four times to the boundary.

The Derbyite Mitchell had at one time the analysis of three overs, three runs and three wickets. His final figures were 26-6-94-3.

Bowes, who is suffering from a severe cold, captured four wickets for 43 runs before the tea interval, which was taken when the Rest were 34 for 5.—Reuter's Special.

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—:o:—

Dr. Moonje On R. T. C. Parleys

IMPORTANCE OF RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

NAGPUR, Sept. 13.

Speaking before a large audience last night on the present situation, Dr. Moonje reviewed developments so far in connection with the Round Table Conference, and said that he knew people did not approve of his going to London. He, however, went with a pure motive for and succeeded to some extent in checking mischief there.

According for the failure of the communities to reach an agreement in London, the Doctor said that although the Simon Commission clearly asked the various communities to settle the dispute amongst themselves without any outside interference, the Government of India despatch on the reforms conceded all the demands of the Muslims with the result that Muslim leaders were not agreeable to any compromise.

The importance of the Raja-Moonje Pact lay in the fact that it succeeded in preventing the separation of the devressed classes from Hindus.

Replying to a question from the audience, Dr. Moonje said he would go to the third Round Table Conference if invited to attend it in the same capacity as previously (applause and some cries of shame).

The Doctor also explained the implications of the statement he had issued in London in order to remove misgivings in the public mind.

Dr. Moonje leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.—A. P.

LOST FLYING FAMILY MYSTERY DEEPENS

Intensive Search Near Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.

Members of the expeditions and others whose business has attracted them to the Greenland waters, have joined in an intensive search for Mr. Hutchinson's flying family party of eight. The last heard of the latter was when at an Aberdeen trawler Lord Talbot picked up an S.O.S. indicating that an aeroplane was down in the water some distance from Angmagsalik.

The Lord Talbot is cruising in the neighbourhood of the indicated spot, but she has found no signs of the plane. She wirelessed to the owners to-day, saying that she was using search-lights and that icebergs rendered the work difficult.

Two members of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, whose leader Mr. Watkins was recently drowned, have left Angmagsalik in a motorboat to join in the search.

A naval flying machine belonging to the Knud Rasmussen Expedition, flying along the coast from Julienchhap, is on the lookout for the stranded aviators while Udet, a German war ace, and two other flyers, who are on a filming expedition to Greenland, have set out on the same quest. The inhabitants on the coast whence Mr. Hutchinson's distress signals first came, are participating in the search in Greenland in canoes and other rowing craft. Even the smallest islands are being searched.

Mr. Hutchinson's two little girls aged eight and six, are in the party. The former, Kathleen, already has 1,040 hours in the air to her credit while her sister Jamest has 900 hours.—Reuter.

SPEED MEANS MONEY

And Lord Wakefield Can't Afford It

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Lord Wakefield, for personal reasons, has decided to take no further part in motorboat speed contests. His announcement has disappointed British sporting circles in view of the forthcoming determined effort by the American Mr. Gar Wood, to wrest the water record from Britain.

Lord Wakefield has for many years acted as a fairly godmother to British mechanical speed sports, financially sponsoring numerous attempts at record-making particularly the motor car and the motor boat, and long distance flights.—Reuter.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th September 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 72,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-8-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 58,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-15-7 per annum.

Tenders for six months' and four months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 20th September 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 23rd September 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

2. Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 14th September to Monday, the 19th September 1932 at Rs. 98-9-0 per cent subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediates without previous notice at any time during this period. Six months' intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 6th to the 12th September 1932 amounted to Rs. 1,59,00,000.

3. 6 per cent Bonds, 1932 will be accepted in lieu of cash at Rs. 103 per Rs. 100 nominal in payment for intermediate bills and also for payment of allotment at the next auction.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 10th September 1932 1,961,000.

From 1st April 1932 to the 10th September 1932:—

Sterling purchased in India 5,739,000.

Sterling taken over in London 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 3,750,000.

Total 2,704,000.

Currency Department Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 7th September 1932, is given below:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation	1,75,20,83
Reserve Coin and Bullion	
In India Silver coin	1,03,29,43
In India Gold bullion	11,11.13
In India Silver bullion	11,37.12
Securities (purchase price in India)	49,42,62

16 Lives Lost

Further details regarding the boating disaster of the Jumna show that the total number of drowned is sixteen or seventeen including five women and four or five children. Of four survivors, two belong to Allahabad two to Gwalior.

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Committed To Sessions

An Ajmer message says that all accused in Bikaner Sedition and conspiracy case have been committed to the sessions on charge of conspiring to spread disaffection against the Maharajah.

Liberal Federation Sessions Postponed

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13.

It is announced that the ensuing session of the Liberal Federation has been postponed to November. A meeting of the Council will, however, be held in Allahabad on September 24 and 25.—A. P.

FOOD BY BOATS

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Thirteen villages have been evacuated and inmates and cattle been shifted to the land lying between Delhi Gate and Ajmeri Gate between New and Old Delhi. The main difficulty is about cattle, but the authorities have thrown open all the grazing grounds of these villages, ten on Shahdara side and three on the Okhala side.

Mr. Layard Deputy Commissioner, Mr. D. E. Gale, senior superintendent of police and Mr. Hussnain tahsildar, are constantly patrolling the area and supervising the evacuation operations.

Adequate arrangements for supplying foodstuffs have also been made by the authorities. Altogether thirty villages are affected.

Boats with food supplies are constantly patrolling the affected area and carry out rescue work also.

So far no loss of life has been reported. The water level has been practically steady since 4 p.m. One feature is that water from the low-lying area is now rushing into the main stream. The water level at Ponta remains at 263 feet.—A. P.

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Provision Of Schools Inadequate

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(From A Correspondent)

BAROCH, Sept. 8.

The sixth conference of the Association of Secondary Teachers and Inspecting Officers on Government in Gujarat and Bombay, was held at Surat on 6th inst., when Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik presided.

Resolutions of thanking the Government for redress of their grievances, confirmation of Probationary teachers, of over 12 years service, and other service questions and on some educational requirements to be fulfilled by Government and University were passed.

Mr. J.P Shroff the chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates dwelt upon the widespread of education, having 70 p.c. of children in Surat 54 p.c. in Gujarat, 64 p.c. in Bombay city and 40 p.c. in the whole presidency at school. He discussed the educational problems both from the viewpoints of the University and Government and made a passing reference to the conference resolutions on service questions.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Shroff, in the course of his speech, said:—

The most prominent educational question is the Vernacular medium of instruction, for all subjects except English, and it may be observed that other provinces have already decided to introduce the change. Our University has not extended it and compulsory subjects as proposed by the Nasketh Committee both for the primary and secondary schools may be made from std. IV or std. IV of A. V. Schools and also for higher standards of primary schools.

A separate University of Gujarat will be a right step in this direction. In America, Germany and Japan, they have funds to raise the standard of secondary schools by giving them a wide range of choice of optional and vocational subjects. It is only very rich countries which can have separate schools for vocational and cultural subjects of study. Drawing and science in all its branches including agriculture and commercial subjects, etc. with a vocational bias may be introduced in our schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The mode of our examination greatly influences our teaching methods and also the progress of the boys, and in spite of the University domination in regulating both of them much could be done to reform it. I am of opinion that questions requiring minimum knowledge and that too of fundamentals and essentials of each subject may be drawn up and 60 p.c. questions should be on these lines so as to enable every average boy to attempt them and the rest of the questions may be for the test of the better grasp of the subject.

As for the education of women it has well nigh become a trite maxim that the well being of a nation depends upon the status of women. Efforts are being made to widen the range and scope of their education but much more still remains to be done. There is a marked disparity between the number of boys and girls under instruction in the primary as well as the secondary stage. There are no special scholarships for girls at schools or colleges. Sind alone claims the special advantage of 35 scholarships of Rs. 5/ each, the privilege being withheld from other parts of the presidency. There is a great need of schools teaching subjects like cookery and laundry, dyeing, needle work, cutting out, etc. combining scholastic work with the training of the hand and eye. The importance of instituting special scholarships for girls at schools and colleges and of providing for the instruction of subjects of practical utility in aided and Government institutions may well be urged upon the department.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. B B Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C. in the course of his Presidential address said:—

There is a huge cry from all sides that the present system of Education is defective in its root and does not meet with the requirements of the country. As you know, the whole system of Education was originally based with a narrow vision only on the requirements of the administration of the State (Government). So far the object of the whole system has been accomplished. But now there is a cry of halt. Intelligent brains are at work to overhaul the whole system of Education and several suggestions have been made by commissions and committees to Government uptil now to change the system of Education but it is a matter of regret that under the excuse of financial stringency, nothing substantial has been done uptil now.

The present provision of schools is inadequate as will be seen from the fact that there is only one school for every three villages and that the distribution of schools is uneven. I do not mean to say that there should be a school in each village but the schools should be distributed in a way which would make a school within an easy reach of each village. There is a great deal of waste of money and effort owing to small enrolment of many schools. The establishment of central schools teaching the full course at convenient centres and of branch schools teaching two or three classes at the most instead of five in surrounding villages will be the suitable arrangement to economise the expenditure to avoid waste and to xpand education on a right line. Arrangements for the distribution of schools to be made in such a way that every pie that is being spent after education is not wasted as far as possible. The pity is that much money is, at present, spent without increasing the percentage of literacy among the people and ultimately it is wasted. If it is not possible to avoid one teacher schools, steps should be taken to increase the efficiency of such schools by the employment of trained teachers, and also by the restriction of pupils and classes to a fixed limit. The size of central schools should be fixed according to the requirements of the localities concerned

AVOIDING WASTAGE

The introduction of compulsion and an increase in the number of trained teachers appear to be the chief remedies to avoid wastage. For this, however, money is required, but looking to the present financial stringency, it does not seem possible to introduce compulsion in near future. It is at the same time not wise to wait till funds are available for the introduction of compulsion. Wastage can be reduced if stagnation in classes be removed. Rural class teaching, double shift system, adjustment of school hours, attention to the lowest class, seasonal schools, entertainment of full trained service etc. are some of the remedies which can, with advantage, be applied to reduce wastage.

The ultimate object of all steps to be taken to improve the provision, distribution and organization of schools and to avoid wastage is, of course, the improvement of the work actually done. In an elementary primary school of this country, little can be attempted at present beyond instructions, in reading, writing and elementary arithmetic. And when the need extending literacy is so great that for some time "Three R's and nothing more" must be the motto of the elementary primary schools, it is essential that in early stages the instruction should be related to matters which the village child sees, knows, and understands. The rural population is in need of better conditions of life, better sanitation, medical relief, freedom from debt and social and intellectual awakening. The aim of every village school should be not merely the attainment of literacy but should also be the raising of the standard of village life in all its aspects. A reference is invited in this connection to a very comprehensive programme laid out at Delhi by the All India Rural Conference. The wastage which forms so depressing a feature of the primary school system is in no way so pervalent in the middle stage of primary schools, and in both the stages of secondary schools, but these schools are lacking in more practical forms of training. The lure of Government service is the reason for the uniformity of course in the Middle and High schools; but now the time has come and the vision should be altered. It seems to me that a large number of pupils in middle, primary and secondary schools would benefit more by being in schools of another type. It is, therefore, suggested that more boys should be diverted to industrial and commercial careers at the end of the middle stage for which provision should be made by alternative courses in that stage preparatory to special instruction in technical and industrial schools. For the retention of more boys in the middle vernacular system, provision should be made on a large scale for the vocational training such as, agriculture, carpentry, smithy, tailoring, caning, weaving etc.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION ESSENTIAL

In a Conference like this one cannot afford to ignore the importance of girl's and women's education; because education of a girl is the education of the mother, and through her of her children. It is, I believe, the education of women on which the uplift of a country mostly depends. It is, however, a pity that in this country the education of this sex has not received the required attention a will be seen from the fact that at present the percentage of girls under instruction to their population is only 3; and .9 to the total population and the percentage of literacy among them according to the census of 1921 was 1.5 against 12.1 among men in this presidency.

Professional qualification is an essential requirement in the efficient conduct of any business or profession in the world. It is, I think only the poor educational department which recruits people without professional qualification. The percentage of trained element in primary schools is fixed at 50 under the P.E. Act, but I am of opinion that it is always injurious to entrust training to an untrained element. In view of the large preponderance of single teacher schools, of the lax attendance, and of the alarming extent of wastage, it is essential that the teacher should both have initial qualifications and be well trained. The position with regard to trained element in secondary schools is even worse than that prevailing in primary schools. There the percentage of trained teachers is only 20. in this Presidency. The said percentage is even much less than 20 in aided secondary schools, because the Government Middle and High Schools are mostly staffed with trained teachers. Aided schools are so poorly aided by Government that they hardly afford to employ trained teachers.

GOODLY ARRAY OF HOUND'S VIRTUES

Can Dogs Be Introduced Into Churches ?

Probably most of us will sympathize with a clerical correspondent of "The Times" who recently questioned the propriety of introducing dogs into churches, writes the Kennel correspondent of the "Times" Even if we entertain the pleasant thought, not denied by some eminent divines, that dogs have an after-life, we should not care to take them into churches, either while services were being held or at other times.

It seems to be a question of taste more than anything else, since we do not believe, as the Mohamedans do, that they are unclean unless they happen to come of a sporting breed. An English traveller, who was receiving the hospitality of a sheikh ventured to ask his host how he could eat of meat that had been killed by a dog. "A saluki is not a dog; he is a hound," was the reply, and the Arab was justified by Mohamed, who recognised hunting dogs.

HOUNDS VIRTUE.

This respect paid to hounds has been common to all ages and diverse peoples. In Gaston de Foix's "Livre de Chase" (1387), turned into English under the title of "The Master of Game" by Edward Plantagenet, grandson of Edward III, we read that "a hound is a most reasonable beast and best knowing of any beast that God ever made.....A hound is of great understanding and of great knowledge, a hound has great goodness, and hath great memory, and great smelling." Surely, a goodly array of virtues and gifts.

There was once a close association between Church dignitaries and the chase. Our bloodhounds are descended from the pack of black St. Huberts hunted by the Saint in the Ardennes. In the village of Tervueren, in Belgium, is the little Chapelle of St. Hubert, erected in 1610 by the Archduchess Isabella on the site of the dwelling place of St. Hubert, founder of Tervueren in 727. This building having become dilapidated, the statue of the Saint with his horn was removed to the village church. The ancient ceremony of blessing the hounds is no longer observed in the chapel, which is opened only once a year, but a Mass for the hunting season is said in the Church of the Sablon in Brussels.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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General Manager.

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application

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BOAT COMES TO GRIEF DUE TO OVERLOADING

Committee's Findings In Noakhali Ferry Disaster

PROSECUTION OF RESPONSIBLE MEN SUGGESTED

NOAKHALI, Sept. 7.

The Non-Official Committee appointed to inquire into the ferry boat disaster on July 30 has published its report. The Committee consisted of Babu Rajani Kanta Aich, Mr. M. Obaidullah, Khan Sahib Moulvi Safar Ali, Khan Sahib Kazi Serajal Haque, Moulvi Sultan Ahmed, Babu Rajani Chandra Mitra, Babu Jnanendra Kumar Chakraverty, Babu Kshetra Nath Bhowmic and Moulvi Ali Karim. The terms of reference were to ascertain the causes of the disaster; to investigate the allegations against the District Board of Noakhali; to suggest precautionary measures against a recurrence of such incidents in future and for the improvement of ferry service in general.

The Committee, whose report is unanimous, examined a number of witnesses consisting of men who actually travelled by the boat, were either rescued or washed ore or were present when the boat started on its journey. Besides, a number of relatives of the victims and the 'manjhi' who rescued 29 men were examined.

The Committee's conclusion is that the ferry in question is a District Board ferry. The main cause of the disaster is too much overloading, and too late starting of the boat.

According to the terms of the previous year's lease, the boat was not authorised to carry more than 100 passengers, but it was loaded with about 270 men and, in addition, about 100 maunds of luggage. Then again, it should have started during the flow tide, but it actually started about two hours after the due time, or about an hour after the ebb tide had commenced

Both could have been prevented had there been control and supervision over the service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After describing the occurrence in detail which resulted in about 200 deaths, the Committee recommends that, for the safety and comfort of ferry passengers, the Government should intervene and take immediate steps to enforce the existing rules and regulations or any other precautionary measures that may be considered necessary. It suggests that the District Board should either be compelled to pay or should themselves pay, suitable compensations to the bereaved and destitute families of the victims; that those responsible for the disaster should be prosecuted; that a ferry guard should be appointed for every ghat to check the number of passengers and weight of luggage allowed in all outgoing and incoming boats; that no ferry should be leased out to a middleman, and no one should be given lease of more than one ferry at a time; that there should be a register of qualified "majhis" and "mallahs" and the employment of these should be subject to the approval of the authorities concerned; that all ferry boats should carry a suitable number of life buoys or belts; and that the ferry income of the Noakhali District Board should be entirely spent for the safety and comfort of passengers and for the improvement of the service in general.

Finally, the committee urges that, as most of the ferry disasters are chiefly due to the greed of the boatmen themselves, the authorities should, as an alternative, bring all the ferries into Khas possession and run them by boatmen employed at fixed wages.—A.P.

AMANULLAH AS ESTATE AGENT!

How Exiled King Lives In Rome

Ex-King Amanullah, once the all-powerful ruler of Afghanistan, is now an estate agent here, (writes the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Express").

He owns two houses—one that he bought and another that he built—and the income he derives from this property assists in supporting his household.

The modest house in which Amanullah lives, in quiet side street far remo•• from the fashion•ble quarter, rather belies the reports which were circulated when he abdicated from his country three years ago that he had taken a fortune of about £10,000,000 with him.

HIS ONLY SUPPORT.

Here in Rome the exiled king deposed because of his progressive policy, lives and works quietly at his small business, which it is said, is practically his only means of livelihood. Once a month he slips out of Rome to the mountains for a few days, but mostly he is to be found in his study, a large bare room more like an office.

Amanullah has tired in his three years of exile. His powerful physique shows signs of strain. His thick black hair is greying and his movements are nervous.

He founded his small business with money he received from the sale of some jewels—gifts he had received when he and his queen made their triumphal European tour in 1928. Amanullah has declared that these personal jewels were all he took with him when he fled his country.

His Eastern glory is gone. Perhaps his dreams of making his former kingdom the most progressive in Asia still remain, but the dreamer is meantime content with the building and the letting of houses.

PROGRESS OF KHADI IN MYSORE

State's Patronage For Local Board Enterprises

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

It is well known that the Mysore Government has, for some time, been taking keen interest in the development of hand-spinning as a supplementary occupation for its village population. It has organised this work at Badanwal and villages round about in the Tahsil of Nanjangud, which is only 12 miles from Mysore. The work has made remarkable progress, as will be seen from the following extract from the report of the Department of Industries for the year 1930-1931.

STATE'S INTEREST.

It is gratifying to note that the success of the experiment has led the State to provide for a larger amount of capital for the work; it has also encouraged some of the District Boards to take up this work in their respective areas. We hope the practical example set by the progressive State for the revival of this vital industry will be followed by other Indian States.

During the year under report, there was a very heavy increase in the output of yarn and Khadi at Badanwal. The sale of Khadi was also very satisfactory. Production of yarn in 1930-1931 as compared with the previous year registered an increase by 51 per cent. and Khadi by 85 per cent. There was a rise in the sales by 50 per cent.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The statistics furnished in the following table show the improvements in the activities of the Centre in all directions:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
1. Production of yarn (in lbs.)	24,547	36,911
2. Production of Khadi:—		
(i) Weight (in lbs.)	19,258	35,499
(ii) Square yarns	46,816	86,339
(iii) Value (in Rupees)	25,004	41,665
3. Sales of Khadi:—		
(i) to Government Departments Rs.	13,992	12,364
(ii) to the public ..... Rs.	14,049	29,877
(iii) Total .. Rs.	28,041	42,241
4. (i) Earnings of Spinners ... Rs.	10,739	16,140
(ii) Number of Spinners ..... Rs.	1,500	1,800
5. (i) Wages distributed to weavers Rs.	5,979	10,768
(ii) Number of weavers	75	100

MORE SALES & PRODUCTION.

It is seen from the above that 36,911lbs. of yarn were produced last year, and cloth woven amounted to 86,339 square yards. Sales rose from Rs. 28,041 in 1929-30 to Rs. 42,241 during the year. The number of spinners went up from 1,500 to 1,800 and the average earnings per head improved from Rs. 7-2|6 to Rs. 8|15|6. The agricultural population was severely affected during the year by the rapid fall in prices of commodities grown by them. The centre was not able to extend its activities further due to the insufficiency of its working capital and also the inadequacy of its marketing arrangements.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The establishment working at the centre was further strengthened with a view to cope with the growth in the activities during the year. The staff now consists of a dozen members and the total establishment charges come up to Rs. 450 a month of which a sum of Rs. 215 is being met out of the profits earned.

The working capital placed at the disposal of the centre in 1927-28 was Rs. 15,000. As the normal growth in the activities of the centre demanded additional capital, proposals in the matter were submitted to the Government. They have since raised the working capital to Rs. 30,000. It is now possible to increase the production to the extent of Rs. 60,000 a year. Government also sanctioned the erection of a printing and dyeing shed at Nanjangud. This would enable the centre to put on the market printed and dyed fabrics for which there is likely to be a good demand.

CARDING WORK.

The carding machines designed at the centre have been working successfully. Last year, four machines were given on hire. The average output was 5 to 6lbs. per day per man. Each carder was able to earn six annas per day after paying a daily hire of 1-1|2 annas charged towards the hire of the machine. Cotton carded on this machine is superior to that done by the spinners. It facilitates the spinning of higher counts and this results in saving of cotton.

AT GUNDLUPET.

The spinning centre at Gundlupet, which started work at the close of the year 1929-30 continued to do good work during the year. The sum of Rs. 3,500 placed at the disposal of the centre by the Mysore District Board was fully utilised. 8,065 yards of Khadi valued at Rs. 3,611-7-6 were woven during the year and the sale of the Khadi amounted to Rs. 2,833-5-2. There were 500 spinners and 30 weavers working for the centre. It has been found possible to manufacture fine varieties of Khadi which would find a ready sale as the spinners in this area are accustomed to spin easily higher counts of yarn. The working capital at the disposal of the centre is found inadequate and proposals have been submitted for additional working capital.

AT AJJAMPUR CENTRE.

The new Khadi centre at Ajjampur was started by the Kadur District Board. The spinning demonstrator in the Kadur District was deputed to assist them in organising the work at the centre. The Chitaldrug District Board are about to open a spinning centre at Aimangala. The Manager of the Badanval Centre investigated into the conditions obtaining round about Aimangala and reported that the area was well-suited for starting the work.

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Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Crop Losing Ground On Continuance Of Unfavourable Weather

PRICES DECLINE ON STOPLOSS SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Stocks And Commodities Weak

Bombay, Sept. 13.

On Monday the New York Cotton Futures Market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on southern hedge selling and bulls unloading.

The Textile Merchants' Association of New York in its report for the month of August stated that sales were 282.4 per cent. of production and shipments amounted 139.7 per cent. of production. Stocks of manufactured cotton goods declined 25.5 points and unfilled orders increased 113.1 per cent. compared with previous month figures. Cloth sales have increased by 282 per cent. of production while unfilled orders are equal to three months production. These figures show considerable improvement but the market is not in a temper to pay much attention at the moment.

Crop reports are decidedly unfavourable and unfavourable weather is doing more damage since the beginning of the month. It is feared that unfavourable weather will probably arouse expectations of lower crop figures in October. Boll-Weevil, bollworms and leafworms are increasing and there is general to the Texas crop and present prospects are 250.000 bales below last Bureau report.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the highest level of the day, at a decline of 7 points and kept on declining throughout the day on increased southern selling and long liquidation. Stoploss orders were caught and a decline of 44 points was established. Towards the close prices rallied 8 points from the lowest level and closed at a net decline of 45 to 41 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 35 points at 7.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 46 points. Spot cotton prices declined 44 points at 7.65c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The market remained steady until early in the afternoon when American selling forced prices lower. Lower New York advices caused a further easiness and the market closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.46d per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 14 points and Egyptian Cotton Futures closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 8 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

The advance on reports of over holiday storms in Texas, strength of Liverpool and expectations of reduced crop figures was followed by heavy general liquidation after the publication of the Government Report. Trade buying and active covering developed on the break, but demand was far from aggressive and the opinion is expressed that the crop estimate of about half a million bales above recent expectations evidently calls for readjustments. Once these are completed, some think that the market will again be influenced by optimism over the general business outlook, while others are inclined to think buyers will be more cautious owing to expectations of increased hedging as new crop movement becomes more general. Meanwhile continued reports of deterioration indicate that the crop has lost ground since 1st September and the continuance of unfavourable weather might arouse expectations of lower crop figures in October.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Sept. 10th:—

N. Y. October highest 8.11 (11-45 a.m.) lowest 7.99 (10-45 a.m.)

Sept. 12:—

N. Y. October Highest 8.00 (opening) lowest 7.56 (2-19 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 10th instant as under:—

9-09 a.m.: No precipitation. Weather cool.

11-52 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on strength of Alexandria, on rumours of possible cancellation United States' Import duty on long staple.

12-30 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight, weather cool, no precipitation.

Dated 12th:—

3-40 a.m.: August Textiles sales 282.4, shipments 139.7. stocks decreased 25.5 unfilled orders increased 113.1.

9-18 a.m.: Light rains in New Orleans district. rains expected Central belt and Western belt.

10-45 a.m.: Owing American Summer Time terminating 25th September, English 2nd October, Liverpool open 4-30 p.m. 26th until 30th instant.

11-00 a.m.: Weevil bollworms leafworms increasing, crop damaged Texas generally, prospects 250.000 below Bureau figures.

12-27 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, entire belt partly cloudy, rain expected.

8-50 p.m.: Stoploss selling on weakness of stocks and commodities. Less confidence. Looks lower for the present.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: United States Textile Institute figures August show large increase cloth sales equivalent 282 per cent. of production. Unfilled orders equal three months production.

Liverpool: Sagging through lack stimulating news. Weather favourable.

New York: Hedging. General liquidation. Weakness stocks. Reported political tendencies favourable Democratic party.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 12.

October	7.64—.43
December	7.80—.45
January, 1933	7.86—.45
March, 1933	8.03—.41
Middling Spot	7.75—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 12.

October	7.65—.16
December	7.80—.46
Middling Spot	7.65—.44

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
New York, Sept. 12.

October	7.85
January	8.07
March	8.20

New York, Noon Call.—

October	7.75
January	7.97
March	8.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 31.000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 23.000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

September 1932		6.05—.15
October 1932	6.24	6.04—.15
November 1932		6.03—.14
December 1932		6.03—.14
January 1933	6.24	6.04—.14
February 1933		6.05—.14
March 1933	6.27	6.08—.14
April 1933		6.09—.14
May 1933	6.30	6.11—.14
June 1933		6.12—.14
July 1933		6.14—.14
August 1933		6.15—.14
September		6.16—.14
Middling Spot		6.43 + .02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Zakellaridis October	8.55
November	8.61
December	8.60
January 1933	8.70
March 1933	8.79
May 1933	8.86
July 1933	8.95
F.G.F. Spot	9.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 12.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.04
Fine (Good Staple)	6.16
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.28
J.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	6.09
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.24
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.39
BENGAL:—	
Good	5.10
Fully Good	5.20
Fine	5.30
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	5.20
Fine	5.30
Superfine	5.40

Bombay Cotton

SUDDEN DEVELOPMENT OF WEAKNESS

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The local cotton market was closed yesterday but Broach A./M. delivery was done at Rs. 234 at Indore. Later at night the market suddenly developed weakness owing to change in the Indian political situation. Big operators were free sellers and prices collapsed to Rs. 222 at night.

American advices thing morning were weak and a decline of 44 points was registered in New York market. Our market opened at Rs. 222 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 223/12 on covering by Japanese. At this level there was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 220/12 but later on rallied to Rs. 221/12 on short covering.

UGLY RUMOURS.

There were various ugly rumours about the ability of some members to pay their losses. There was heavy liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 219, but again rallied to Rs. 220. It is reported some 25,000 bales of long interest held by some bull operator was liquidated and before Liverpool opening prices were quoted at Rs. 219|4.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 14 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York cotton prices and opening prices were quoted 16 points lower. Our market remained quiet and Broach A|M. was quoted at Rs. 219|8. Later on Liverpool was 12 points lower which encouraged buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M. 222.
Oomra D|J. 198|4.
Bengal D|J. 177.

GAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 13.

Sept.	162.10	—3.60
December	170.40	—1.90
March	178.90	+0.50

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Sept. 13.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal				
U. P.	192	188	184	180
M.G. Rajputana	192	188	184	180
M.G. Punjab	190	186	182	178
M.G. Oomra No. 3	213	209	205	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	220	216	212	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	216	212	208	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	224	221	217	213
M.G. Punjab-American	234	231	227	223
M.G. Surat	276	273	269	265
M.G. Rajpipla	272	269	265	261

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Sept. 13.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	10-9-32	This year.
Khandesh	250	4,552
Central India	69	2,990
Barsi and Nagar	54	3,013
Hyderabad Gaorani	26	1,399
Berar	163	6,283
Central Provinces	.....	1,070
Total Oomras	562	19,307
Dholera	3,643	15,772
N.-W. Provinces	.....	132
Rajputana	.....	3,286
Sind-Punjab	.....	1,273
Broach	10	2,398
Compta. & Dharwar	1,873	8,323
Westerns-Northerns	2,973	10,440
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	396
Persian	165	189
American	.....	1,543
Egyptian and African	.....	3,187
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....
Total	8,331	66,746

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 8th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	10-9-32	This year.
Europe	.....	3,674
Japan and China	3,050	31,795
Coast Ports	.....	125
Up-country by Rail	.....	2,201
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	14,826
Total	3,050	52,621

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 13.

F.P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 12-9-32	698000	52300
Receipts Yesterday 12-9-32	31000	3500
Exports to date 12-922	31000	35000
Stock at Ports 9-9-32	3346000	231400
Stock at Interior Towns 9-9-32	1271000	726000
Stock at Liverpool 9-9-32	791000	871000
Visible Supply 9-9-32	6570000	4928000
Quantity in Sight 9-9-32	833000	684000
Quantity out of Sight 9-9-32	1066000	967000

LONDON RUBBER
LONDON, Sept. 12

Smoked Sheet Standard lb. Spot	2-3/4 sellers

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 13.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1|6/3-32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept. Oct.
Banks selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 3|32 to December.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 Sept./December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 January/February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rates T. T. 331.
Banks Selling T T 380.
Banks Buying T T 378.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 664.
Banks Buying D D 674.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 91.
Banks Buying 60 Days 86.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 91.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 118 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D. D. 155|1-8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 65 3/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.48 3/8 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 3/16 12th inst
London/Paris 89.05 12th inst.
London/Belgium 25.15 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.05 12th inst.
London/Italy 68.00 12th inst.
London/Berlin 14.66 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.69 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.49 12th inst.
London/New York 3.48 1/2 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.
Gold £5/18/0 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/32 per cent 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, Sept. 10.
(East India Cotton Ass. Ltd).

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th Sept. 1932	.....	48,962
Same time last season	.....	7,440
Exports from 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th Sept. 1932:—		
	1932	1931
United Kingdom	200	777
Continent	3,474	7,658
China	.....	3,100
Japan	31,795	3,921
Coast Ports	125	54
U. S. A	.....	.....
Total	35,594	20,510
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th Sept. 1932	.....	2,201
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th Sept. 1932	...	13,559
Same time last year	.....	18,930
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th Sept. 1932	.....	7,55,038
Same period last year	...	6,60,162

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1931 to 28th August, 1932	7,42,278
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,33,472
Total cotton shipping from 1st Sept. 1931 to 28th August 1932	7,14,904
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,32,658

LINSEED
LONDON Sept. 12

Linseed Calcutta (London)	ton, £11/8/9 Sep/Oct sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f Hull	ton £9/15/0 September sellers
Linseed Bombay (London.	ton £12/0/0 Sep/Oct nominal.

LINSEED OIL
LONDON Sept. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 18/3 Oct/Dec paid.
Linseed Oil naked London Cwt. 19/3 Jan/Apl paid.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON Sept. 12

Rozaria Santa Fe, per 64 lb. car goes. 28/ Sep/Oct sellers
Barletta Russo per 64 lg Cargoes 27/6 October sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels 29/3 Sep/Oct sellers
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No Offers

LONDON GOLD
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Bars Gold Fine per Oz. £5/18/0

INSURE WITH
THE LAKSHMI
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOUNDED BY THE LATE L. LAJPAT RAI and Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU AND 6th IN INDIA IN THE 6th YEAR
TOTAL BUSINESS COMPLETED IN 8 YEARS ... Rs. 4,25,00,000
FEMALE LIVES, HUSBAND and WIFE, FATHER and SON, ACCEPTED IN A SINGLE POLICY AT LOW RATES.
For particulars and Agency terms apply to:
Bombay Branch Secretary, RAMNATH CHOPRA B.A., LL.B.
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone 21109.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Long Distance Weather Forecast

From September 12 to 15th.—Cool and pleasant, but uncomfortable for those driven from homes by floods in the low lands.

From September 15 to 18th.—Much warmer or sultry, with thunder storms on the 17th.

From September 18 to 21st.—Danger period. A soliterraneous disturbance at the equinox or "line storm" date means widespread and severe storms. Be prepared.

From September 22 to 25th.—Much colder and high winds.

From September 26 to 30th.—Warmer and high winds, bringing on stormy conditions on the 29th.

Precipitation above normal and temperature normal.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Current Quotations of local made piece-goods and Yarns.
Bombay, Sept. 9.

PIECE-GOODS		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY UNBLEACHED—				
Long Cloth (S. Quality)	per lb.	0	12	0
Long Cloth Standard Quality)	"	0	11	9
Shirtings	"	0	11	0
Dhotie (upto 1" nakhi border)	"	0	12	0
Drills	"	0	9	3
T. Cloths	"	0	11	0
Domestics	"	0	10	6
Domestics	"	0	11	0
Salita	"	0	11	0
Chadars	"	0	11	3
WHITE BLEACHED—				
Long Cloth per piece	Not quoted			
Striped Shirting per piece		3	5	0
Twills	"	5	8	0
DYED GOODS—				
Dyed Longcloth (Black)	"	7	5	0
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	"	Not quoted		
FANCY GOODS—				
Susi, Grey Weft per piece		2	1	0
Sholapur Coating	"	7	4	0
Sholapur Coating		6	2	0
Kashmere Cloth	"	3	7	0
YARN—				
4s. Bump (nominal per lb.	Not Quoted			
6½s All Waste	"	0	4	6
8½s	"	0	6	6
10½s	"	0	6	9
12½s	"	0	7	0
16s	"	0	7	9
20s	"	0	8	9
24s	"	0	9	3
32s	"	0	10	6
40s	"	0	12	3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 25
C & F Calcutta:—
Sep/Dec per cwt. 8/0.3/4 sellers
C & F Bombay:—
Sep/Dec. per cwt. 8/1-4 sellers
C & F Karachi:—
Sep/Dec. per cwt. 8/1-4 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Chartered Bank of I.A.& C £14—1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £115—1/2
P & O Banking Corporation £7
National Bank of India £42
Funding Loan 4 p.c £109
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £99.1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c £51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £69—1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c Sterling Loan £80—1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan £103
Consols 2½ p.c. £72—1/2
War Loan 5 p.c £103—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £106

LONDON SILVER
LONDON, Sept. 12.

Silver market closed steady.

Spot	18.1/8
Forward	18.1/4

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

Garside's Cable

Garside estimates United States' Mill consumption for August at 395,000 bales. He cables that weather is normal except in Texas where excessive rains have caused damage and that domestic mills are increasing activity.

JEENA'S
STUDENTS EXCURSION
SEE
KASHMIR
VISIT
SRINAGAR, GOOLMARG, ETC.,
Leaves 15th October, 1932.
Returns 30th ,, ,,
Rs. 250/-
(Includes Second Class Rail, Hotel, House-Boats and Motor Conveyances to and fro Hill and Sightseeing)
Registrations close on 30-9-32
For Reservations Apply:—
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
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From yarn spun, woven, dyed and finished by Indian workers.
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Catalogue & Samples Free from Mail Order Dept. No. 43
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
No. 104.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, September 13.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on selling by bazaar operators owing to Shanghai T.T. on London closing to-day easy at 18-9-32. Bhadurva delivery opened at Rs. 56|4 and declined to Rs. 56 Gold market is quiet but steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	56	0	0
Bhadarva delivery	56	0	0
Aso delivery	56	4	0
Bar Gold ready	29	1	6
Sovereigns	18	3	6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
NEW YORK Sept. 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality) Spot	8-1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 416; Jany. 394; March 385

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A May 225—Liverpool May 5.97 Rs. 35 at Exchange 16.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A May 225 New York May 8.12 Rs. 34-1/4 at 3.48-5/16 Cross Rate.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Although always possibility further bad weather our view now against market and would favour sales on any upturns.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
LONDON Sept 12.
NEW YORK Sept 12

Demand Bills	3.48—5/16

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1932

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"THROWING BLAME UPON GOVT.

London Paper On 'Fast Unto Death'

WEST CAN'T UNDERSTAND MAHATM'S MIND

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The impossibility of the Government modifying the communal decision failing an agreed alternative, coupled with a realisation of the sincerity of Mahatma Gandhi's determination, is emphasised in the comments of the London press on his vow to starve himself to death if the depressed classes were granted separate electorates and thus divided from the Hindu community.

The vow is prominently published with the full correspondence.

Stress is laid on the view that the issue lies not between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government, but with Indians themselves.

"The Times" remarks that a great mass of public opinion in Britain will support the Government in their refusal to betray the principle of the award and their obligations to the depressed classes in response to the cruel threat of fasting unto death. Their case is unanswerable. If Mahatma Gandhi starves himself to death, he may be regarded a martyr by his simpler followers, but the less sentimental observers will note that he sought to throw the blame for the consequences of his own political and religious convictions upon the Government, instead of imputing it to the failure of his own countrymen to agree.

The most probable and the most desirable consequence of the publication of the correspondence is another attempt by the Indian communities to settle their differences and so save Mahatma Gandhi from the consequences of his vow. Any way, he should be allowed to keep it in freedom.

MENTAL GULF

The "Daily Herald", commenting on the difficulty of the West in understanding the working of Mahatma Gandhi's mind, says that the mental gulf is one of the lasting and tragic difficulties of Anglo-Indian relations. If Mahatma Gandhi had declared a hungerstrike in the name of national freedom, we should have understood how, but he has decided to sacrifice his life not for the larger issue but for one which seems to be a detail of constitution-framing.

Yet to Mahatma Gandhi the proposal raises a moral and religious issue.

The paper criticises the fact that the Government's knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi's resolve has been withheld for six months, and says that his death in prison or out will be a tragedy for India and for Britain. It is possible in the few days left to avert the threatened tragedy. The responsibility that will lie on the shoulders of Mahatma Gandhi and the Government alike if the vow is carried out will be indeed heavy.—Reuter.

"APPALLING DIFFICULTY"

The "Daily Telegraph" says: Dauntless Mahatma Gandhi is sincere as ever in adopting the attitude which he admits may be wrong. He probably never asked himself why Dr. Ambedkar should not threaten suicide to obtain a much stronger direct representation for the untouchables. Any way, it could presumably make no difference to the call which "I dare not disobey" but those who are trying to do justice in the matter of the appalling difficulty are as little able to surrender to pressure of this sort.—Reuter.

INJUSTICE UPON MILLIONS OF POOR

The "Morning Post" observes that the point at issue may be thought badly chosen but Mahatma Gandhi knows that he thereby identifies himself with Hinduism—the strongest social and political force in India. Mahatma Gandhi may feel or profess for the untouchables philanthropic solicitude, but know there is nothing democratic in the Congress or Hindu society. Caste and the doctrine of equal rights will never mix. That is one of the several reasons why the ballotbox is charged with dynamite for India. Government say that they are committed and could not, for very shame, inflict an injustice upon the millions of the poor in order to save Mahatma Gandhi from the effects of his own fanaticism.—Reuter.

Joshis Call To Govt. And Caste Hindus

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, a member of the Round Table Conference, interviewed on the correspondence said: "Mahatma Gandhi's decision has brought about a critical situation which requires very serious, sympathetic and magnanimous handling by the Government, by the higher caste Hindus and by the leaders of the depressed classes. Joint electorates with adult suffrage and with seats reserved on the population basis is the best solution of the problem of representation of the depressed classes. With goodwill, statesmanship and imagination on all sides, not only could the crisis be averted, but this occasion should lead to the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners, the calling off of civil disobedience movement, withdrawal of the ordinances, participation of the Congress in the next conference in London and reconciliation all round."—A. P.

EDITOR SERVED WITH NOTICE

NOAKHALI, Sept. 12.

Mr. Mathuranath Chakravarty, editor of the "Desher Vani," a local vernacular weekly, has been served with a notice under the Special Powers Ordinance by the district magistrate to appear before him on September 15, in connection with an article "Constitutional Reforms," published in the issue of July 20.—A.P.

ACUTE DISTRESS AT FENI

FENI, Sept. 12.

As acute distress prevails in the four unions in Sonagazi, the Bengal Government has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 to be given as agricultural loans, besides granting Rs 2,000 as gratuitous relief.

The district board has also granted Rs. 1,000 as relief.—A.P.

It is understood that Mr. M. R. Jayakar has expressed his inability to preside over the next annual conference of the Hindu Mahasabha in Delhi.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S "MODERATING" INFLUENCE

Sir P. C. Sethna On Solution Of Difficulty

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, commenting on the Mahatma's vow to fast unto death, in a statement says:—

I wonder if any one beyond the very immediate circle of Mahatma Gandhi's acquaintances would have dreamt of his resolve to fast himself to death, as he says he will do, if the decision in regard to separate electorates for the depressed classes is not altered. Those of us who were at the second Round Table Conference with him knew full well that he was bitterly opposed to what Dr. Ambedkar had advanced on behalf of that section of the depressed classes whom he represented. Many of us could not understand Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates for the depressed classes when he had no objection to raise against separate electorates for Mahomedans.

His reply was that separate electorates for Mahomedans was a legacy which had come down and which it was too late to oppose. He saw the disruption of the Hindu community in granting separate electorates to the depressed classes, and he has emphasised the same in his letter to the Prime Minister and to the Secretary of State.

DUAL PRIVILEGE

The communal award as given by the Government evidently has not lost sight of Mahatma Gandhi's views for we find that while the Mahomedans retain separate electorates and no Mahomedan will vote in a general constituency, a member of the depressed classes has the right to vote as an ordinary Hindu in a general constituency and in addition is given the right, for a period of twenty years, to return a certain number of his own community through separate electorates, and that only in certain provinces. One should have thought that this should have satisfied Mahatma Gandhi, but unfortunately it has not.

ORTHODOX OPPOSITION.

The solution of the difficulty rests with the depressed classes themselves. If they can still come to an understanding, the Prime Minister will give due effect to anything which that community agrees upon. It is therefore, for Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Rajah and other leaders of the depressed classes to put their heads together. Government on their own cannot possibly go back upon what they have decided.

In his final letter, Mahatma Gandhi lays great stress on the fact that if the new constitution comes into being with separate electorates for the depressed class, it will retard the marvellous growth of the work of the Hindu reformers. These reformers are a handful in number and so far as those of us who are not Hindus and who have tried to study the situation dispassionately can follow, we cannot help believing that the orthodox portion of the community is so overwhemingly strong that the best efforts of the reformers including Mahatma Gandhi himself, comparatively speaking, so far resulted in naught.

WHAT OF CONGRESS?

Knowing Mahatma Gandhi as we do, we realise that he must be in right earnest in regard to the threat he has held out, but will he thereby do good to the cause he has at heart? If he sacrifices his life, as he wants to, will that help the depressed classes and immediately raise them to the level of high caste Hindus? It is not the depressed classes alone in whom he is vitally interested. The Congress looks up to him as its leader. Is he so sure that that organisation will carry on the work which under his guidance has perhaps not exceeded all bounds, but which it may do if his moderating influence is no more? However much one may disagree with Mahatma Gandhi on many points, Gandhi alive can do more good to his country than Gandhi dead.

SEA HERO SAVES 39 LIVES

SYDNEY, (Nova Scotia) Sept. 12

The heroism of a Londoner, Mr. H. Mant, saved the lives of thirty seven of his shipmates when the British collier Watford was wrecked in a terrific gale off the coast of Cape Breton. The first officer and one seaman were drowned.

The vessel went on the rocks and heavy seas, breaking over her, made it impossible to launch the boats.

The vessel was rapidly breaking up when Mr. Mant, who was second officer, plunged into the sea carrying the line and battling his way through the enormous breakers, succeeded in landing and securing the line, enabling thirty-seven shipmates to reach safety.—Reuter.

INSANITY PLEA

Final Effort To Save Gorgouloff

PARIS, Sept. 12.

While Gorgouloff's (assassin of Doumer) counsel is making a final attempt to save his client from the guillotine, Gorgouloff's wife who will be shortly becoming a mother, is continuing her efforts to prove her husband's insanity.

She has published a letter written by Gorgouloff in prison addressed to the two specialists, whose evidences were in his favour during the trial attacking them "for dishonouring my beautiful idea" and containing rambling charges against the French Government and all concerned in his trial.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGED MOVEMENTS

Quiet Tone Prevails

LONDON, September 12.

Business on Stock Exchange was quieter and price movements rather uncertain. Indian Loans met fresh buying interest.

In the absence of any speculative support, most of the commodity markets were quiet and easier, especially wheat, owing to the selling induced by he reports of an increased Canadian yield. Copper and tin weakend on selling and meeting few buyers. Wall Street after a steady opening declined under a wave of selfrom, no other fibre can hold its ing, but ater it was dull.

—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTITUDE ON DISARMAMENT

French Reply Rebut Assumptions

PARIS, Sept. 12.

German assumptions of insufficiency on the part of the Disarmament Conference are rebutted in the French reply to the German "Aide Memoire."

France claims that she has done her utmost to promote the progress of the conference. When developments in June seemed slowing down France co-operated in the negotiations and agreed to postpone her case for "security"

She has further showed her pacific desires by obtaining parliamentary sanction to reduce her military expenditure by about one milliard and a half francs, in amount approximating to the Reparations and annuities which has been abandoned.

The note proceeds "If on the ground that the convention now under preparation gives promise of insufficiency the German Government declare themselves entitled to modify their own statute of armaments, they will not only fail to fulfil their obligations towards the Peace Treaty but will render impossible the subsequent general disarmament which they profess to desire.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

France is willing to co-operate sincerely and liberally for the establishment of a general statute of peace under the protection of arbitration and control."

Opposing the German legal Convention should be "ipso facto" substituted for the Peace Treaty, the note declares that neither the Peace Treaty nor the League Covenant countenances the general limitation of armaments entailing a lapse of the stipulations of a permanent character inscribed in the Treaty.

The French note concludes by saying that negotiations are unthinkable without consultations with the signatories to the Lausanne Consultative Pact as well as the United States.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL BETTER

SALZBURG, Sept. 12.

The doctor attending on Mr. Churchill says his condition is satisfactory and that he is not in danger. Mr. Churchill, who had been pursuing historical studies in Germany, arrived here on Wednesday. He was taken ill on the journey but he made light of it. He became worse and was taken to a sanatorium to-day.—Reuter.

Raja On Mahatma's Decision To Fast

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, and representative of the depressed classes in the Legislative Assembly since 1927, has issued the following statement:

"I have read most carefully the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister. Even though every one must feel stunned at the decision of the Mahatma to fast himself to death, I hold that the issue of the depressed classes has now been given a world platform which it certainly deserves. We who had hoped that the British Government would help us, were disappointed at the turn of events at the R. T. C. and felt after the award that our cause was lost beyond repair, and that we, who had been made socially untouchable by the caste Hindus, were condemned by the British Government to be politically untouchable.

ELECTORAL POWER.

As I read Mahatmaji's letter, he wants a common electorate for all Hindus, and would even concede over representation in the legislatures for the depressed classes through a most generous system of electorates, especially designed to place electoral power in the hands of the depressed classes.

The Hindu Mahasabha has already, through its president, Dr. Moonjee, conceded to us the principle of joint electorates with reservation of seats on a population basis. That such an arrangement is in accordance with the wishes of the depressed classes all over India, is proved by the contention that when the Central Committee associated with the Simon Commision reported in favour of joint electorates, there was no hue and cry against it and similarly when the Simon Commission report was out, their recommendation for joint electorates was also accepted without protest.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

It was only that unholy alliance called the Minorities Pact that destroyed the position won by our community previously and cut the Hindu community into pieces. I believe that every member of our classes would be thankful to Mahatma Gandhi for raising this issue and creating a situation of world interest which should lead to the early regeneration and uplift of our community.

All of us should pray that his life may be saved and I am sure that every one of us would earnestly try to contribute to the creation of a condition which may make Mahatmaji abandon his fast.

Let me end with a warning, that the responsibility on those who may play a mischievous role is great, for they will be playing with the life of the greatest Indian of our time and the greatest benefactor of the poor and downtrodden classes.—A.P.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT SENSATION

SPEAKER GOERING DEFIES REICHSTAG DISSOLUTION DECREE

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

Speaker Goering has declined to regard as binding the Reichstag dissolution decree, passed by President Hindenburg at the instance of Chancellor Von Papen and has summoned the Reichstag for to-morrow, thus precipitating one of the most dramatic situations in the history of the German Parliament.

NO-CONFIDENCE

No doubt the Papen Government have been caught napping and plunged into a morass of uncertainty through the Reichstag's approval of the no-confidence motion against them, passed to-day by an overwhelming majority.

It is rumoured that Government are determined to prevent by force of arms to-morrow's meeting of the Reichstag and proclaim a state of seige, which will bring the controversy about the legality of the dissolution to an abrupt end.

CONFIRMATION OF RUMOUR.

The rumour is practically confirmed by the Government announcement that they will regard all further steps by the late Reichstag as unconstitutional and ineffective.

Rights Of The House

Government maintain that according to the Constitution, members of the Government are entitled to take the floor during a Reichstag session even outside the regular order of business which Herr von Papen tried to do twice to-day during the debate on the no-confidence motion, when he wanted to have the dissolution decree read to the House by the Speaker with the object of averting certain defeat, but he was ignored by Speaker Goering.

The Reichstag Committee of Procedure has adjourned until the constitutional dispute which has arisen between the Speaker and Chancellor von Papen is settled, while the Reichstag Committee on Safeguarding the Rights of Parliament will shortly meet.

SPEAKER CHANGES HIS MIND

LATER.

The Speaker has decided to call off to-morrow's sitting of the Reichstag. This is the result of a letter from Herr von Papen to Herr Goering stating that Herr Goering's refusal to give the Chancellor the floor and also his conduct towards the Communist no-confidence motion were unconstitutional.

Government state that they will permit only the Committee of Foreign Affairs and its dissolution to safeguard the rights of the Parliament to function after its dissolution and that it is also awaiting to-morrow's developments before recommending to President Hindenburg the date of the next election.

Herr Goering disagrees with von Papen's version of the procedure, but he believes that the Supreme Court at Leipzig will hold the dissolution effective.—Reuter.

DACOIT'S BATTLE WITH POLICE

Constable Killed And Officer Injured

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

On the evening of August 10, here was an exciting encounter between the police and four notorious and proclaimed dacoits including some, who escaped from the jail in 1930.

Knowing of their presence in a village, the sub-inspector of thana Sahawar, took out a small police force and surrounded them in an open ground.

Shots were exchanged and when one of the dacoits had been killed, the remaining three took shelter in an enclosure, which was then beseiged. The sub-Inspector shot dead one more dacoit.

Under cover of the night, the two remaining dacoits escaped. Police casualties are, one constable killed and one sub-inspector and two policemen injured.

One of the dead dacoits was wanted for numerous dacoities with murder and was an expert marksman.—A. P.

According to an Agra message twenty more arrests have been made in connection with the disturbances following the attempt of a Hindu widow to perform Sati, the total number of arrests being forty.

INDIA CANNOT GIVE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Textile Inquiry In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, September 12.

The Tariff Board assembled here to-day to inquire into the question of protection for the cotton textile industry.

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, and Messr. R. Chakravarty and D. P. Khaitan, representatives of the Mohini Mills and the Keshoram Mills were examined. They urged that an adequate protection should be given to the industry so that it might develop without loss of time. They said: that the protective duties on the cotton piecegoods would greatly assist the handloom industry.

India could not, they opined give any effective Imperial Preference without jeopardising her own interests considerably. They added that the position was that if preference to the United Kingdom was to be effective, they had to injure the Home Industry.

—A.P.

RANI CHIRANJIT SINGH DEAD

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

The death has occurred of Rani Chiranjit Singh, of heart failure —A. P.

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